The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5096. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Prince Napoleon's Pamphlet Suppressed by the Emperor.

Speech of Lord Stanley on the Irish Question.

Chinese Encroachments on the Russian Frontier.

FRANCE.

The Publication of Prince Napoleon's Pamphlet Forbidden.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 23.

It is reported to-day, on good authority, that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince NAPOLEON's pamphlet on the subject of the Foreign and Domestic Affairs of France. The appearance of this work has been looked forward to with great interest, and there is consequently much popular disappointment at this unexpected decision of the Emperor.

The United States fleet, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, will remain at Toulon during the rest of the Winter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of Lord Stanley on Ireland—American Soldiers the Cause of Existing Disaffection.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

At a ministerial dinner given at Bristol last evening, Lord STANLEY, who was present, made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland he said that Ireland had never been in a more prosperous condition; nor had she ever been more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought that the proposed Church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to land reforms in Ireland, they were out of the question.

Death of Duffy, the Fenian, in Millbank Prison.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

DUFFY, the Fenian, who was arrested at Dublin, and sent to Millbank Prison for confinement, died there to-day.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russia Protests Against Chinese Encroachments.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter Government regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

SPAIN.

The Temporal Power of the Pope to be Supported.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to the diplomatic representative of Spain at Florence, in answer to the dispatch from Prime Minister MENABREA.

The Spanish Ambassador is instructed to inform the Italian Government that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the temporal power of the Head of the Church at Rome, but in no other respect will she interfere in affairs of the Italian Peninsula.

Breech-Loading Arms for the Spanish Army.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The bill for furnishing improved breech-loading arms to the army has passed the Cortes, and is now a law.

ITALY.

The Income Tax Bill Passed by Parliament.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The bill imposing a tax upon incomes in certain cases, has been adopted by both Houses of the Parliament.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Tone of the French and Prussian Press.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The tone of the French Press as well as that of Prussia is eminently peaceful.

GERMANY.

Presentation of the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Ambassadors of Austria and Italy to-day had an audience with His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and presented their credentials as Ministers of their respective countries to the Confederation of the North German States.

DENMARK.

The Sale of Islands in the West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Rigsdag to-day met in secret session. The subject under consideration was the sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies to the United States. It is generally understood that the treaty of transfer was approved.

The Great Belt is free from ice, and navigation by that passage to the Baltic is open.

Mutiny at Sea—Attempt to Seize the Bark Ella & Anna.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The bark *Ella & Anna*, Capt. RANDALL, hence for Savannah, returned to-day, the crew having mutinied fifteen miles out and attempted to seize the vessel. The officers quelled the mutiny after the Captain had been stabbed in the head and neck.

Two of the mutineers were shot in the arm and leg. JOHN SUDWAN, THOMAS DAVENPORT, and WILLIAM MCCARTHY, mutineers, were arrested, and after examination, were committed for trial.

A man, named EMBLY, was dangerously stabbed in a dozen places in a fight in Fore-street this evening.

A Chinese Arsenal Blown Up—Terrible Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Boston *Traveller*, of this evening, contains correspondence, dated Shanghae, Nov. 27, which gives the following details of the explosion in China, which was briefly alluded to in a late cable dispatch:

"The news has just reached us of a terrible explosion in the Chinese arsenal at Wuchung, opposite Hankow. The loss of life has not been definitely ascertained, but some persons estimate it as high as 2,000. Probably 1,000 is nearer the number of killed and wounded. No Europeans were hurt. The shock of the explosion was distinctly heard at Kmkiang, one hundred and twenty miles distant."

ALASKA.

Threatened Trouble with the Indians—Improvements at Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Jan. 23.

A late Sitka letter gives an account of the progress in settling that country. The interference of the authorities with the custom of the Indians has created discontent among them, and, notwithstanding the Winter season, many strange Indians are appearing and disappearing. Some come from Victoria and others from Simpson, but for what purpose is not known. It is expected that as the Russians remove and the population becomes Americanized that affairs will change for the better.

In consequence of the exorbitant prices demanded for game, which is principally disposed of by the Indians surreptitiously for liquor, Gen. DAVIS has issued an order that whatever articles of provisions the Indians wished to sell must be exposed in the market place. Many of the Indians are often detected violating this order, arrested, and the liquor confiscated. The whole tribe then assemble at headquarters and demand the release of the prisoner, and if refused, they hold a council of war at the lodge of their chief, and make savage threats at the whites.

The continuous rains have given place to snow and hail storms, which last several days at a time. The thermometer is now ten degrees below freezing point. The unfavorable weather has prevented the progress of the city improvements designed by the engineer, but some buildings are being erected.

A billiard saloon, restaurant and a pawnbroker's shop are opened. A number of burglaries have been noticed, and brutal fights are not unfrequent.

The ship *Siantsa*, with a cargo of furs for London and 200 passengers, sailed Dec. 17. Solemn mass was celebrated on board before sailing, and Gen. DAVIS ordered a parting salute of twenty-one guns to be fired.

Murder of a Pennsylvanian by the Mate of a Mississippi Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 23.

JOHN SWANEY, mate of the steamer *Armadillo*, and brother of Capt. SWANEY, killed W. H. GRAVES, a passenger from Rochester, Penn., on the *Armadillo* last night. SWANEY had been drunk during the day and attempted to quarrel with several persons on board, and expressed a strong desire to blow the clerk's brains out, and subsequently fired at his brother, Capt. SWANEY. Later in the evening he went up to the tables, and began eating lunch. GRAVES entered shortly afterward, when SWANEY fiercely asked him if he came to rob. GRAVES answered pleasantly, when SWANEY shot him, and dragged the body to the edge of the hurricane deck and rolled it overboard. SWANEY then washed the blood from his hands with coffee from the urn on the lunch table, and then went to bed. A short time afterward he was arrested by a policeman, and was to-day committed for murder in the first degree. GRAVES' body has not been found.

Horrible Outrage at Brampton, Canada—The Silver Nuisance.

BRAMPTON, Canada, Thursday, Jan. 23.

A fiendish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A man recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, was lying on the floor in front of the fire-place, when some young men entered, laid shavings round his body, and burned him to death.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. E. SPELLMAN, distiller, recently tried for excise frauds, was arrested to-day for threatening to shoot an excise officer.

It is stated that Hon. CHARLES DEWEY DAY is to be appointed arbitrator for the Province of Quebec.

Business men propose as a means of abating the silver nuisance to buy up and export three or four hundred thousand dollars worth. They hope thereby to reduce the discount to three per cent.

The imports at Montreal last year were $28,378,117, against $28,793,321, in 1866.

Action of the Massachusetts Senate on the Constabulary Law.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The bill to repeal the State Constabulary bills in this commonwealth came up this P. M., in the Senate on its passage to a third reading.

Mr. BOWMAN made a lengthy speech in opposition to the passage of the bill, and on a vote being taken, the bill was ordered to a third reading by 21 yeas and 18 nays.

As soon as the vote was announced a motion was made to reconsider the vote, and this goes into the orders for to-morrow, but the result will not be changed.

The Senate Chamber was crowded during the debate.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—American Citizens Abroad.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 23.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, to-day, the following was introduced:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, urge upon the Secretary of State, Hon. W. H. SEWARD, the propriety and importance of instructing our United States Minister to demand of the British Government the immediate release of the American citizens imprisoned for alleged political offences, and to insist upon the adoption of some fixed policy that will insure to every American citizen upon British soil such immunities and protection as he is entitled to under the laws of our proud Republic.

It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Gen. WAGNER has issued a circular in relation to the Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held here on the 29th inst. As matters of great importance under the new constitution and ritual and the election of officers is to take place, it is hoped that all posts will be represented. All the railroads of the State will sell excursion tickets to the delegates who attend the Convention.

Church Dedication at Wilmington, Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Jan. 23.

Grace Church, the finest Methodist Church in this country, and probably in the world, was dedicated to-day. Bishops SIMPSON, AMES, SCOTT and many ministers were present. It has been over two years in building, and cost upward of two hundred thousand dollars. It is presented to the church at large as a centennary offering.

Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Republican caucus of the Central Committee and the citizens from all parts of the State, was held this evening. It was decided to hold a Convention on the 4th of March next to nominate State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention.

A Man Shoots his Divorced Wife.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 23.

A man named PAUL M. BURKE shot his wife in this village last night, firing five shots at her, four of which took effect. She probably cannot live. It appears that he was enraged at her for procuring a divorce from him.

Burning of the Auburn Paper-Mill.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Auburn Paper Company's mill, situated near this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is stated at $80,000. The property was insured for $16,600.

Death of Charles Kean.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23—Evening.

CHARLES KEAN, the tragedian, died to-day at the age of 57. (?)

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The first business this morning was the reference of certain House bills.

On the second reading of the act supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, postponed yesterday at his request, Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following amendment, and made a lengthy speech in its support:

That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed, in any bill which may be reported by them having reference to the "question of reconstruction," so called, in any of the States not represented in the present Congress, to insert the following proviso:

Provided nevertheless, That upon an election for the ratification of any constitution, or of officers under the same, previous to its adoption in any State, no person not having the qualifications of an elector under the Constitution and laws of such State previous to the late rebellion shall be allowed to vote unless he shall possess one of the following qualifications, namely:

1. He shall have served as a soldier in the Federal Army for one year or more;
2. He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same; or,
3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehold of the value of $250.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The question presented in the amendment offered by me is, whether Congress is still resolved to subject the white people of the Southern States to the domination of the negro race at the point of the bayonet, or, whether Congress, in deference to the recently expressed will of the American people, will now so far modify their policy as to leave the governments in those States in the hands of the white race and of the more civilized portion of the blacks? That is the naked question. Strip it of all useless verbiage and specious arguments about sustaining loyal men and punishing rebels, it is nothing more or less than this: shall the General of the army put the negro in power over the white race in all the States of the South and keep him there? That purpose is boldly avowed by some, and that will be the effect of this Radical reconstruction now as it stands, or as it will stand, if the idea of the Senator from Indiana shall prevail. On the other hand, the amendment which I offer, if adopted, would leave the Governments in those States where they belong and where they ought always to remain—in the hands of our race—while at the same time it would allow the right of suffrage to all those negroes who have claim to it by reason of intelligence or patriotic services or estate subject to taxation, namely:

1. To those who have served in the Federal Army.
2. To those who have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe their names to an oath to support the same; or
3. To those who have acquired and hold real property to the value of $250.

But the question may be asked, Why not apply the same tests to the white men of the South? The answer is plain and twofold. First, by the constitutions and laws of those States the right of suffrage is already secured to them, and we have no rightful power to take it away. To do so would trample under our feet one of the most sacred rights reserved to the States. It is by extending suffrage to the negroes that Congress is overturning the constitutions of those States.

The second answer is that white men have for centuries been accustomed to vote. They have borne all the responsibilities and discharged all the duties of freemen among freemen, and it is a very different thing to take away from a freeman a privilege long exercised by him and by his ancestors, from what it is to confer one never before enjoyed upon ignorant, half-civilized Africans just released from slavery.

To confer this great privilege upon the more enlightened negroes might tend to elevate the mass in the end. But to confer it now upon their ignorant hordes can only degrade the ballot and the republican institutions which rest upon it.

No answer to this view has ever been given—no answer can be given—by the friends of universal negro suffrage, except this: "The ignorant foreigner is allowed to vote, why not let the ignorant negro vote?" Thus to compare the civilized European, accustomed to free labor, to self-support and self-government, to all the duties and responsibilities of a freeman, and who, withal, before he is allowed to vote in most of the States, must appear in open court, and, after five years' residence, prove by the testimony of two citizens a good moral character, and that he is well disposed toward the Government and institutions of the United States—to compare him with the poor, degraded mass of Africans, plantation slaves just set free—is an atrocious libel upon the results of Christian civilization, and upon that Caucasian race which for thousands of years has ruled the world. The effect of the adoption of this amendment would be to allow all who have the qualifications required by the constitutions of those States before the rebellion, not specially disfrancised, to vote; that is to say, the mass of white men, and at the same time it would allow the most liberal negro suffrage at all compatible with the maintenance of civilized governments in those States. Let Congress now pause, and modify its course in accordance with the provisions of this amendment, and I have every reason to believe the people of those States would at once take part in the work of reconstruction, a solution of our difficulties would be attained, and peace restored to the country.

But if Congress will insist upon its suicidal measures, if Congress is still determined to establish those governments upon negro supremacy, then chaos comes again; a war of races is inevitable at the South.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

But, Sir, why press this negro supremacy over the whites? What reason can you give? I have heard three distinct answers to this question worthy of notice: 1. Because the States of the South rejected the Constitutional amendment submitted by Congress. 2. Because the negroes are loyal and the whites disloyal; and 3. Because it will secure party ascendency.

Let us consider the first answer, that the States of the South have rejected the Constitutional amendment submitted by the last Congress as the basis of reconstruction.

I admit the Legislatures of all the Southern States rejected that amendment with great unanimity; but is that any sufficient reason for the adoption of this harsh policy? I think not. In the first place, that Amendment contains one provision which made its adoption impossible by the Southern people, at least until you change the human heart and destroy all sense of personal honor. It disfranchises from holding office all the men of the South in whom they had ever placed any public confidence—all who had ever held any office, State or Federal. And disfranchises them for what? For simply doing what they themselves had done. On account, mainly, of that provision, the Amendment was rejected almost unanimously by every Southern State. Again, when examined more closely we find that provision required them to vote to disfranchise thousands who had received pardon and amnesty, and a restoration to all their rights as citizens under the proclamation of President LINCOLN and President JOHNSON, by a virtue of a law of Congress, which you yourselves enacted, which expressly authorized them to grant such pardon and amnesty upon just such terms as they thought proper. An amendment offered by me in the Senate the 31st of May, 1866, to except those men who had "duly received pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and laws," was voted down by an unyielding majority. I can never view this provision in any other light than a most palpable violation of the plighted faith of this Government given to those persons in the most solemn form. And, Sir, there is another feature of that provision which no sentiment of justice should tolerate or excuse. In that sweeping disfranchisement no distinction whatever is made between those who voluntarily engaged and those who were compelled to engage in the rebellion; no distinction whatever between the innocent and the guilty. It contains still another objectionable feature in violation of an important principle in every good government, confounding executive with legislative duties. This amendment proposes to change the Constitution so as to take that power away from the Executive and confer it upon the two Houses of Congress. It is revolutionary, and worse than that. It vetoes the power of clemency in advance. It not only takes that power from the President, but it takes it away from a majority of Congress, and requires two-thirds of both Houses in order to exercise the power of pardon, the same majority which is necessary to pass a law over the Presidential veto. In what civilized government upon earth was there ever such a restriction upon the power of pardon? Can it be found even among the savage tribes? Sir, this amendment makes it impossible for a majority of the people of the United States, by the choice of a President or by the election of the Houses of Congress, to grant pardon and amnesty. And is it because the Legislatures of the South rejected such a proposition that Congress should now enforce this policy and establish a combined negro and military despotism in all the States of the South, and under its iron heel trample in the dust our own race and kindred and people?

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.

Mr. President, Congress has proposed from time to time many schemes, but they may all be resolved into two distinct policies, radically opposed to each other. *First*—Reconstruction by the Constitutional Amendment on the white basis. *Second*—Reconstruction by negro suffrage and military force. The first assumed that peace had come; that the States were in the Union, with Governments organized, with Legislatures having power to ratify or to reject Constitutional amendments; and, furthermore, that those Governments were in the hands of white men, with power, as in all the other States, to admit or to exclude negroes from suffrage. And, in case the amendment were adopted by three-fourths of the States, the only effect of admitting, or excluding negroes from the ballot, in any State, would be to change its number of votes in the other House of Congress, and in the Electoral College. The second assumes that we are still at war; that the Southern States are not States in the Union at all, but conquered provinces, with no Legislatures which can either ratify or reject a constitutional amendment; that the white people of these States shall no longer have any power over the question of suffrage; that Congress by the bayonet will disfranchise the whites and enfranchise the blacks; and thus by military power and negro votes compel the adoption of a new Union and a new Constitution. Because they rejected the Constitutional Amendment Congress now resorts to the bayonet and negro suffrage to compel its adoption.

True, I admit they did reject the amendment. But how did they reject it? By the votes of their Legislatures. They could reject it in no other way, for it was only to their Legislatures that Congress submitted the question. But how could their Legislatures reject it if they had no Legislatures at all? If they had Legislatures which could reject it they had Legislatures which could ratify it. To do either is the highest act of a State Legislature, for it then acts upon the fundamental law, not only of its own State and people, but of all the people of the United States. Conceding they had power, as you claim, to reject your amendment, by what shadow of right do you deny to those Legislatures power to choose Senators in this body? As well deny to the living body the right to breathe.

But, perhaps, you say, if they had ratified the amendment, then they had Legislatures which had the right to vote. But as they voted to reject it they had no Legislatures, and no right to vote. In other words, if they voted with you, they had a right to vote; if they voted against you, they had no right to vote at all.

Again, Sir; all the world knows the whole object of the war was to put down the rebellion, and to maintain the Union of States under the Constitution. Every act and resolve of Congress, every dollar spent, every blow struck, every drop of blood shed, was to compel the people and the States of the South to live in the Union, and obey the Constitution. And now that we have succeeded, now that the people and the States of the South have surrendered to the Constitution and laws, you say they shall not live in the Union under this Constitution at all. They shall first form another Union, and come into that Union under another or an amended Constitution.

Mr. President, having thus shown that this first answer to that question is unreasonable, inconsistent and absurd, I repeat the question a second time. Why press this negro domination over the whites of the South? What reason can you give?

LOYALTY OF NEGROES.

A second answer is, because the negroes were loyal and the whites disloyal. Let us examine this bold assertion. Is it true? Were the negroes loyal during the rebellion? Recall the facts. Who does not remember that at least three-fourths of all the negroes in those States during the whole war, did all in their power to sustain the rebel cause? They fed their armies, they dug their trenches, they built their fortifications, they fed their women and children. There were no insurrections, no uprisings, no effort of any kind anywhere outside the lines of our armies on the part of the negroes to aid the Union cause. In whole districts, in whole States even, where all the able-bodied white men were conscripted into the rebel army, the great mass of negroes of whose loyalty you boast, under the control of women, decrepid old men and boys, did all they were capable of doing to aid the rebellion.

Again, sir, the assumption is equally groundless that the whole of the white population, or a majority even, ever voluntarily engaged in the rebellion. It is true, the great majority in the end were compelled to acquiesce; but it was not until after the Federal Government, speaking through President BUCHANAN, had abandoned the loyal people of the South and declared that neither the President nor Congress had the power to make war to compel the States to remain in the Union; in a word, it was not until after President BUCHANAN, in his message of December, 1860, declared that this Government had neither the right nor the power to defend itself from overthrow at the hands of the radicals of the South, that a majority of the Southern people were disposed to consent to secession, nor did they even then acquiesce in rebellion until hostilities, actually begun, had organized an irresistible military power over them. Then the majority were compelled to succumb.

THE RADICALS OF THE SOUTH.

We know very well that the Radicals of the South had a powerful organization. They were as bold, as earnest, as reckless of consequences and as restive under constitutional restraints as the present Radicals of the North. Similar in all the main elements of character, cherishing even to fanaticism opposite extremes of opinion, equally removed from the truth had they changed places and educations, in all human probability the Radical of the North would have been a most violent Radical at the South, and the radical of the South an equally violent radical at the North. It is a striking fact, showing how easily extremes sometimes meet, that the radical cry of the secessionists of 1860 is identical with that of the Northern radical of to-day, namely: "The Union is broken; the constitution in all the States of the South is gone. Down with the old Union, down with the old Constitution; we are outside the Union and outside the Constitution; we will have a new Union and a new Constitution to suit ourselves or we will have none at all." The cry was the same, the purpose the same—political power. The Radicals of the South raised that cry to build up their power upon negro slavery; the Radicals of the North to build up their power upon negro supremacy, upheld by the bayonet. I repeat, we have seen a little handful of Radicals, by their boldness, persistency, and force, persuade, cajole, or drive the great majority of the Republican Party away from their own avowed policy of reconstruction upon the white basis, and compel them to adopt the policy of universal negro suffrage, to establish negro governments, and now, at last to propose an absolute military dictatorship in all the States of the South.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Again, Sir, if it were true that the whites were disloyal during the rebellion, they are not rebellious now. Rebellions cannot exist or continue without real or supposed cause. Slavery, the cause and the pretext for the late rebellion, is gone forever. It can never be revived. Nothing can incite another rebellion at the South, for they have no power to organize one against the Government, and will not have for many years to come. And why, Sir; why should they not desire peace? For that rebellion, into which in an evil hour the Radicals of the South plunged them, they have been punished already by the sacrifice of all their slave property, valued at three to four thousand million dollars; by the sacrifice of more than three-fourths of all other personal property, probably two thousand millions more; by the sacrifice of their public and private credits, at least a thousand millions more; by the depreciation of the value of all their real estate at least seventy-five per cent.—amounting probably to more than two thousand million dollars more—making in all a sacrifice of property, credits and values in the Southern States alone of at least nine thousand million dollars.

But there is another bloody and terrible page in this account—a page in account with death. It is estimated that there have perished in battle by disease, exposure, or other cause incident to the war, at least three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the South. I take no account of the unutterable anguish of millions of crushed and bleeding hearts. No language can express, no figures measure that. For that rebellion the white man at the South has been most terribly punished! Nine thousand millions of values are gone—lost forever! Three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the flower and strength of the South now lie in their bloody or premature graves! Great God! Is not this punishment enough? Must we go further? Must we now punish the white men of the South by placing them under the domination of half-civilized Africans? And in order to do that shall we punish ourselves by giving over to stolid and brutish ignorance the political control of one-fourth of the States, and, it may be, under the control of the army, the balance of power in the United States? Shall we Africanize the South and Mexicanize the whole Republic?

CONCILIATION.

No man can more deeply feel than I do the great and monstrous folly and crime of that rebellion, which brought so much of agony and of blood upon all parts of our beloved land, which robbed us of our sons and dearest kindred, and threw a shade of sorrow over our hearts which will never pass away until they cease to beat. But, now that blood has ceased to flow; now that three years of peace have elapsed; now that the whole South has surrendered, and every interest they have or can hope for is to be found in the Union and under the Constitution; now that they have in good faith pledged anew their allegiance, and desire to join with us in rebuilding the waste places overrun by this desolating war; now that they have, in fact ceased to be rebels, why shall we continue to denounce them as rebels, and do all in our power to compel them to be rebels, and to remain rebels and enemies forever? Is that the way to restore prosperity? Is that the course of wise statesmanship? Will that bring permanent peace? Sir, let me put the extremest case. Suppose that these States of the South before the war had been foreign States, and that we had conquered them by arms, would not wise statesmen adopt the policy of conciliation? Would not they treat them as friends and make them fellow-citizens at the earliest possible moment? How much more earnestly should we adopt that policy, because from the beginning we have always declared that our purpose was not to subjugate but to maintain the Union with the equality and rights of the States unimpaired.

We all know the War of the Revolution was a civil war. During the strife, confiscation and disfranchisement were the order of the day. But when peace came, and they sought to lay the foundations of the Republic broad and deep, what did they do? Do you find in the Constitution they formed, or the laws they passed under it, any test-oaths, any bills of attainder, any military Reconstruction bills? No, Sir. No, they were too great and too wise. They had too much faith in man, and liberty, and truth and God for that. On the contrary they declared that no bills of attainder, no *ex post facto* laws should be passed; no man not in the military or naval service should be subject to military trials under the arbitrary power of the bayonet; and that even for treason itself there should be no corruption of blood or forfeiture beyond the life of the guilty party; and, furthermore, that no man should be convicted except upon presentment by a grand jury, and after a fair trial, confronting his accusers, by the verdict of a jury of his peers. In the Declaration of Independence, also, even in the midst of war, reason remained supreme over passion. They were equal to the grand occasion. In one of its sublimest sentences they declared they would hold the people of England, their fellow-countrymen, with whom they were then engaged in civil war, as they did the rest of mankind, "enemies in war, in peace friends." If we cannot equal them, may we not endeavor to follow their example?

A NEW REBELLION BEGUN.

Sir, we claim to have fought for liberty and against slavery. The issue of 1860 was the extension of slavery into the Territories. By the election of Mr. LINCOLN the people of the United States decided against that. The radicals of the South, another name for the secessionists, rebelled against that decision and endeavored to reverse it by force of arms. That rebellion raised another and greater issue—the existence of the Government itself. It also placed at stake slavery in all the States. By the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN in 1864 the people decided in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until every rebel should lay down his arms, and also in favor of an amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery in all the States and Territories forever. At present, what do we behold? Now that the war is over, now that every rebel has laid down his arms, now that the people of the South have unanimously agreed to abolish Slavery forever, to obey the Constitution and discharge every duty as citizens of the United States, the Radicals of the North have morally begun a new rebellion against the Union and the Constitution; for, arising anew the old cry of the Radicals of the South, they now declare that the States of the South are outside the Constitution, and that Congress, acting outside the Constitution, has unlimited power over them as over conquered Territories. In their blind zeal for the advancement of the negro they propose to overthrow the Constitution in order to practically subject the white race to the domination of the negro. White disfranchisement and negro domination, was the idea which inspired and provoked the riot at New-Orleans. It has arrayed everywhere the blacks and whites in hostility to each other, often resulting in bloodshed all over the South. It tends directly to bring on that war of races which in the West Indies enacted scenes of horror to sicken and appal the world. That war is now impending over all the South—it is only the presence of the Federal army which prevents its outbreak upon a gigantic scale—a war which, once begun, will end, I fear, in the exile or extermination of the blacks from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. I know the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE,) in a speech in the late canvass, had no fears of such a war or of its results. He is reported to have said, "let that war come; let them fight it out." God grant that war may never come! But, if it does come, no amount of military discipline can compel the white men of the North to take part in the massacre of their own race and kindred.

RADICAL ASCENDENCY.

Mr. President, having considered at some length the second answer to my question, and finding that it is not sustained by the facts, that it is bad in principle and worse in policy, I repeat the question a third time—why press this negro supremacy over the whites of the South? What reason can you give? The leader of the Radical forces—that inexorable Moloch of this new rebellion against the Constitution,

"The strongest and the fiercest spirit
That fought in Heaven, now fiercer by despair,"

answers with boldness, and in plain English gives the true reason, namely, to secure party ascendency. This is the third and last answer which I propose to consider on this occasion. On the 3d of January, 1867, Mr. STEVENS, in the House of Representatives, used this language, which I find reported in the *Globe*:

"Another good reason is, it would insure the ascendency of the Union Party. Do you avow the party purpose, exclaims some horror-stricken demagogue? I do."

The party purpose is here avowed in the House. In his speeches and letters elsewhere Mr. STEVENS again and again, in stronger language, avows the real purpose of this legislation. To them I mainly refer. The negroes, under the tutelage of the Freedmen's Bureau, led by Radical emissaries, or pushed by Federal bayonets, must take the political control of these States in order to obtain their votes in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives in the election of the next President. Here is a reason, and just such a reason as the bold Radical would give. It is in keeping with his revolutionary measures, and in keeping with his own revolutionary history. The letter of Gen. POPE, when in command of one of the districts, recently published, draws aside the vail and discloses the fact that the same party purpose seeks to control the bayonet also. This argument for party ascendency, all can understand. It is bold, clear and logical. It is the argument of necessity addressing itself to unscrupulous ambition. One syllogism contains the whole of it: "We must," says the Radical, "elect the next President. The negroes, under the lead of our Bureau or the control of our bayonets, will vote for our candidate. The whites, outraged by our attempt to put the negro over them, will vote against him. Therefore the bayonet must place the negro in power in these States to give us seventy electoral votes for President, twenty Senators and fifty members of the House." All honor to the Radical chief, the great commoner, who, with all his faults, is too great a man to resort to subterfuge or shame, or attempt to conceal his real purpose in this legislation. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON,) as if by authority, says: "We will take no step backward." Mr. COLFAX, in his recent letter, reechoes: "Not a hair's breadth." Such, I fear, is the fatal resolution taken by the majority. The recent elections, showing that a majority of the Northern and Western States are opposed to that policy, so far from changing a resolution from which the Radical Party dare not retreat, is pushing it on to the madness of despair. It sees that its majority in the North and West is already lost. It dare not exclude the South in the next election. The South must be forced at the point of the bayonet, by white disfranchisement and negro suffrage, to vote for the Radical candidate, or he will be beaten. The majority in the Northern and Western States against him must, therefore, be overcome by the negro votes of the South.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Sir, we shall see if the people of the United States will allow the regular army, which now controls this ignorant negro vote in the South, to hold the balance of power in the Republic and to elect to the Presidency the candidate of negro supremacy, upheld by military despotism. The Democratic Party, everywhere freeing itself from the errors of the past, planting itself upon the living issues of the hour, welcoming into its ranks all who are opposed to this radical and barbarian policy of subjecting the States of the South to negro supremacy by military dictatorship, all who are in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people under the Constitution, and all who neither admit the doctrine of Southern radicalism which brought on this rebellion, that a State may secede from the Union, nor admit that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, no less revolutionary, that Congress may exclude or disfranchise ten States from the Union, are now coming together upon the platform of the fathers of the Constitution; and in the same fraternal spirit in which it was formed, add by which alone it can be maintained.

In the actual prosecution of the war, in the camp and on the field of battle, in the rank and file, we found no distinction whatever. Shoulder to shoulder Democrats and Republicans stood together like brothers on every battle-field of the rebellion. To defend the Union and the Constitution against overthrow by Southern radicalism, in arms against them, they braved every danger and endured every hardship. Together they stood in the day of the conflict, freely bared their bosoms in each other's defence; together often their life's blood gushed and mingled, and side by side they now sleep their last sleep in their honored graves. There they will sleep together till Heaven calls them to their reward. And now, Sir what do we behold? A dominant majority in this Senate and in Congress, under the lead of Northern radicalism, at the point of the bayonet forcing negro suffrage and negro governments upon ten States of the Union and six millions of people against their will. What was the outrage upon Kansas compared to that? We see them practically dissolving the Union by excluding ten States from the Union, thus doing what the rebellion could never do, and what we spent $5,000,000,000 and five hundred thousand lives of our best and bravest to prevent. For long months we have seen them encroaching steadily and persistently upon the just rights of the Executive; and now, to rivet their chains upon us and to crown the whole of their usurpations, they propose to subjugate the Supreme Court; to overturn justice in her sacred seat in this tribunal of last resort. They would compel the Court whose office it is to hold an even balance between the States on the one hand and the Federal Government on the other, and also between the several departments of the Government, to place false weights in the balances. They would make the weight of the opinions of three judges in favor of the usurpations of Congress more than equal the weight of the opinions of five judges in favor of the rights of other departments, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

Sir, we are in the midst of a new rebellion, bloodless as yet, but which threatens to destroy the Constitution, and with it the last hope of civil liberty for the world. But let us not despair. Let us not surrender our faith in republican institutions. The people everywhere are coming to the rescue. They are again rising above party and the clamors and denunciations of partisans. Hundreds and thousands of the earnest Republicans who supported Mr. LINCOLN's Administration have already servered their relations to this revolutionary party. Hundreds of thousands more are ready to do so and to strike hands with the great mass of the Democratic Party to rescue the Constitution from this new rebellion against it.

They are organizing everywhere, from Maine to California, not upon the dead issues of the past for inglorious defeat. There is too much at stake and they are too terribly in earnest for that. But with living men, upon the living issues of the present, they will organize for a victory so complete and overwhelming that the votes of the negro States of the South cannot hold the balance of power and decide the election against them. That same patriotism which led hundreds of thousands of Democrats to sustain the Republican Party in putting down the rebellion of the Southern Radicals will now lead hundreds of thousands of Republicans to act with the Democratic Party to overcome the no less dangerous doctrines of the Radicals of the North. They are fighting in the same cause of the Union and the Constitution, and for the spirit which gives them life.

The morning hour expired during Mr. DOOLITTLE's remarks.

The President announced as the special order the resolution to admit Mr. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone the special order and allow the Senator to conclude his remarks.

Mr. SHERMAN under ordinary circumstances would have no objection, but in view of the extraordinary course of the Senator in occupying the floor in the morning hour to make a political speech, he would call for the regular order of business.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the continuation of this partisan speech; if the subject was continued he was ready to meet at any time the abominable doctrines set up, and denounce them in fitting terms.

Mr. DOOLITTLE preferred to continue, but asked no favors. He was willing to wait until the morning business was disposed of.

Mr. HENDRICKS said there was no occasion for the excitement shown by Mr. TRUMBULL, because these questions would assuredly be discussed here and elsewhere.

Mr. TRUMBULL disclaimed any excitement, and said he was only a little astonished at the effrontery of the gentleman, who always assumed that the Constitution was invaded, and yet claimed that those who had attempted to overthrow it were the proper persons to care for the negro. If the Senator from Indiana (HENDRICKS) would waive his motion to continue this question after Mr. DOOLITTLE concluded, he would vote for it.

Mr. CONKLING condemned the course of Mr. DOOLITTLE as violating the rules, in exploding a prepared speech, offensive to the sense of a majority of the Senate in the morning hour. On motion for continuance he had no objection, if opportunity was given for reply, which, under the present circumstances, was not afforded.

Mr. CONNESS said the Judiciary Committee had already considered the subject fully, and he would support a motion to take up and decide this question now, without referring to the Committee.

Mr. WILSON had no objection if Mr. JOHNSON, who had offered the resolution in Mr. THOMAS' case, was willing. The movement to prevent reconstruction ought to be met immediately.

Mr. JOHNSON felt it his duty to decline to yield, and Mr. HENDRICKS withdrew the motion; but Mr. STEWART renewed it, adding to it that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Supplementary Reconstruction act to the exclusion of the pending special order, and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the Senators on his side would extend the courtesy and not cut short the happy flow of truthful patriotism swelling out from the Senator. He thought it just as well to postpone the case of Mr. THOMAS, as the Senator was speaking the sentiments and defending the same cause that gentleman had defended, as far as he dared, during the war. It would only be considering the same subject in a different form.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the motion, saying if Mr. EDMUNDS' view was correct, it was due to the State of Maryland that Mr. THOMAS should be rejected.

The resolution was carried by 30 to 17.

Mr. THAYER said he would vote "aye," out of courtesy to the Senator, though somewhat embarrassed by his voting against it himself.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill reported in favor of compromise amendments, that cotton imported after July 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Adopted.

THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any and all instructions given to Gens. POPE and MEADE on taking command of the Fourth Military District, under the Reconstruction Act, or while in command thereof; also, copies of discussions, votes, &c., in the Cabinet respecting said acts. Adopted.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in favor of allowing the sale of iron-clads, with amendments.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead Act. Referred.

MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. THAYER presented a bill for the appointment of a Marshal in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued his remarks, during which Mr. NYE asked what he meant by the term "Radicals at the South."

Mr. DOOLITTLE—"I mean Secessionists."

Mr. SUMNER rose to ask a question, but Mr. DOOLITTLE declined to yield, saying he would probably refer to several things that would attract the Senator's attention and he could answer them afterward. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON asked whether those Radicals of the South were not now voting with the Democratic Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that was not the point he was considering and he declined to be further interrupted.

Mr. MORTON repeated his question whether the Radicals of the South or Secessionists, are not now acting with the Democratic Party and did not so act before the war.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there were three parties in the Southern States before the war, but the majority acted with the Democratic Party. It might be that some of those Radicals were now acting with the Democratic Party North.

Mr. SUMNER—Is there any doubt of it?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I never knew a majority in which there were not some Radicals. This majority here has several. [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. TRUMBULL, who, after alluding to the claim of the Democratic Party to the friends of the Constitution and the Union, said it was a little remarkable that it embraced all the men who fought against the Constitution and Union, as well as that the measures the Senator had denounced as unconstitutional were originated by the men who had fought and legislated to maintain them. He denied that, as claimed by the Senator, it was in imminent danger. He did not think that Senator and his associates had the power to peril it, but its only possible danger lay in their misapprehensions of design of the Republican Party, and in such speeches as that just made. Reciting the progress of the Southern Conventions, he said, reconstruction was going on, and would soon restore them to the Union and release them from the military despotism which so alarmed the Senator. Why could he not join in their endeavors to give those States republican governments and place them in the hands of loyal men. They had only to stand by those measures to witness their speedy accomplishment. The Senator had complained that Congress would not modify its policy—certainly not. They had adopted, after mature deliberation, their excellent plan for reconstruction and restoration, if not the best possible, yet the best they could agree upon. No fatal defects had been found in it, and the amendatory acts had been caused by an attempt to thwart their execution. He hoped in future legislation they would adhere to the original intent of Congress. In reply to Mr. DOOLITTLE's assertion that they intended to place the South under negro control, he pointed to the excess of the white over the black population in all States but South Carolina. If the whites had not registered, it was the fault of that Senator, and such speeches as his. The Senator claimed that the few leaders disfranchised embraced all the brains and talent of the South, and he had been frank enough to say that the majority of the Southern whites had been opposed to the rebellion. They were forced into it then by these very leaders who were therefore the last men to be entrusted with authority, so the charge that it was sought to establish negro supremacy was untrue. Even in the Southern Conventions a majority of the members were white. To Mr. DOOLITTLE's argument that they had recognized validity of the Southern State Governments by submitting to them the Constitutional Amendment for ratification, he replied that it might as well be claimed that President LINCOLN had recognized them by going down to Fortress Monroe to negotiate with them. Had these amendments been ratified, doubtless Congress would have recognized them as valid governments; but they did not. Congress, after waiting patiently to see what would be the result of the President's attempted reorganization, and finding that they would certainly go into the hands of the rebels, took necessary steps to reconstruct them in accordance with the Constitution and safety and peace of the country. He denied the Senator's claim that they were not willing these States should be admitted. They were striving to have them organized, so that they could be received as States in the Union. The territories and people were then, and the people of South Carolina had been as much subject to the laws during the whole of the rebellion, in a loyal point of view, as before it. They destroyed their State organization, and could perform no political act requiring such organization; hence they could not elect a Senator, the Constitution requiring Senators to be elected by the Legislature. The rebel Legislature they elected in 1862 was not such as is contemplated by the Constitution, having taken an oath not to support the Constitution as required, but to support a government set up in opposition to the United States, therefore their representation ceased. The rebellion had gone on until the civilized world, including judicial tribunals and Congress, pronounced it a civil war. When that rebellion was overthrown and Gen. SHERMAN took possession of South Carolina, there being no one there to preserve the peace, anarchy must have ensued had they not been controlled by military authority for a time, until the people could be organized in harmony with the United States, which President JOHNSON undertook to do without convening Congress, and failed. Had the people, voluntarily abandoning their hostilities in 1865, called a convention, recognized the rights of all men and the extinction of Slavery and the authority of law, they would have been recognized by Congress. Suppose they had set up a monarchy; was it contended all must recognize it? If not, then Congress was the judge, and until Congress recognized the State Government of South Carolina there was none. The Constitutional Amendments were submitted to Southern States by the Secretary of State not Congress, though even had they done it it would not be, in his judgment, an act of recognition. Had they adopted it, however, and done well in other respects, probably Congress would have recognized them. Who could say when the military power should cease? when rebellion was put down? Could Gen. SHERMAN? He was a creature of the law, subject to regulations of Congress. Could the President? Was he anything more than Gen. SHERMAN, except as Commander-in-Chief. As President he could only see that laws were faithfully executed; and if SHERMAN could not set up a civil government in the South, they were bound to recognize, neither could ANDREW JOHNSON, his power over them being as Commander-in-Chief and not as President, so far as it differed from his power over Ohio or Illinois. No line or word in the Constitution gave any such power. As Commander-in-Chief, then he was subject to the regulations of Congress, the legislative department which had decided that no legal governments existed in the South. That ended the question. Neither did the question belong to the Judiciary. As well might the Judiciary attempt to stop the approach of our advancing armies into rebel States as decide what governments shall be or are established. Could they issue a mandamus to compel a military commander to leave those States, when Congress had sent him there to preserve the peace, making use of the local tribunals or legal organizations, with power to remove them if they prove obstructions?

After replying to Mr. DOOLITTLE's plea for the suffering at the South, by contrasting it with the consequences the war had brought on the North, he said that during the war he had favored making rebellion odious, by meting out to rebels the treatment they gave to loyalists South, by confiscation and otherwise. Now, however, he favored restoring them, with the exception of the leaders, to an equality with other citizens, allowing them even to vote, perhaps, all of them, though not all to hold office. How, then, could the Senator talk of their taking away the pardoning power? Even the Constitution prescribed certain qualifications for office to some extent, and that took away the pardoning power as much as did the Constitutional Amendment.

In reply to Mr. DOOLITTLE's remarks about the measure affecting the majority of the Supreme Court, he asked how he knew that three favored and five were opposed to the Reconstruction acts. He had heard enough about this charge. If it be true, he continued, that five Judges of the Supreme Court have given their opinions that the acts of Congress are unconstitutional, I say those five Judges are infamous and ought to be impeached to-morrow—just as soon as it comes before us. If it be untrue, I brand as liars those who assert it.

Mr. JOHNSON asked upon what information the Senator repeated the story.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator from Wisconsin had spoken of it.

Mr. JOHNSON regretted to hear that, and did not believe the story to be true in point of fact.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Nor do I.

Mr. JOHNSON agreed with him in censuring it if it was so.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had too much respect for them to believe it. The Senator from Wisconsin had not said that five Judges expressed such opinions, but that an attempt was made to subject them to a provision preventing three Judges from deciding such questions. He presumed the Senator from Maryland had seen the report in the newspapers or heard them in the streets, however.

Mr. JOHNSON denied having seen them, as he seldom read newspapers, and again expressed his disbelief of them.

Mr. TRUMBULL went on to speak of the hesitation with which the Supreme Court had first concluded they had a right to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. Independent of political questions he thought that less than a majority or two-thirds of the whole Court should never be permitted to pronounce an act unconstitutional by reason of repugnance to the Constitution. When a bill was vetoed by the President it required two-thirds of the representatives of the people of the Union to make it a law. Should three out of eight judges then be permitted to say it should be no law—a tribunal that at its origin doubted its power to do so in any case? Why place a court above themselves, which would be the case even if two-thirds could set aside what two-thirds did? Possibly it would not be going too far to require a unanimous opinion of the whole Court. These were questions for careful deliberation, and he was sorry that they were lugged into the discussion. They had nothing to do with this question.

Mr. JOHNSON—They do not belong to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, alluding to a remark about the Chief-Justice, went on to say he hoped they would act with reference to the best interests of the country, and not any man's interests in the Presidency, in passage of such a measure. He again denied that any attempt was being made to establish negro supremacy. Many more thousands of whites went to the polls in the rebel States and voted than were disfranchised, and, though many had been deterred from voting, for one he would never agree to modify the policy requiring the States to be placed in the hands of loyal men, or that they should be turned over to the plunderers of the nation's wealth or the would-be murderers of the nation's life.

DEATH OF HON. C. S. HAMILTON.

The death of Representative HAMILTON, of Ohio, was then announced, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, on which Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate, and upon his concluding the Senate adjourned in respect to his memory.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory, presented a memorial of the Territorial Legislature, praying for a mail service, by sea, from San Francisco to Olympia. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The House then resumed, as the regular order of business, the consideration of the Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to an additional bounty, the question being on an amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate amendment, which is a substitute for the House bill, provides that if a person entitled as a soldier to the bounty provided by sections twelve and thirteen of the act of July 28, 1866, dies before receiving it, the bounty shall be paid to his heirs, as designated in the act, in the order therein named, and to none other. The amendments of the Committee are, to add after the word "person," the words "or persons," and to strike out the words "as a soldier."

After considerable discussion on the scope and effect of the proposed measure, the House seconded the previous question. The amendments reported by the Committee on Military Affairs were agreed to, and the Senate's amendment, as amended, was agreed to by yeas 84, nays 52.

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely the petition of volunteer officers now residing at Norristown, Penn., praying Congress to pass an act entitling all of the late volunteer army officers, commissioned since March 3, 1865, to the three months' extra pay allowed. He stated that this was a specimen of many similar applications. The petition was laid on the table.

SALES OF ARSENALS.

Mr. PILE, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis, and at Liberty, Mo., and a part of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation.

It authorizes the Secretary of War to sell, at such time and place as he may deem most advantageous to the Government, the grounds now occupied by the St. Louis Arsenal, and that occupied by the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., with the public buildings, machinery, &c.; also that portion of Fort Leavenworth Reservation lying east of the Mississippi River, and that portion on the west side which lies between the city limits of Leavenworth and a line commencing at the north of Carroll Ravine and running parallel with the southern line of the Reservation to its western boundary. The grounds of the St. Louis Arsenal are to be divided into lots for building purposes, and divided into streets, &c., one-third to be paid in cash. The grounds of the Liberty Arsenal and of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation to be sold at public auction, after due notice, in such lots as may be deemed most advantageous to the Government. The Secretary of War is to establish an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for the repair and storage of arms, at a cost not exceeding $200,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to strike out that part of the fourth section of the bill providing for the establishment of an armory at Jefferson Barracks, referring to the fact of the large outlay already made for an arsenal at Rock Island.

Mr. PILE explained the military necessity of an armory for the storage of arms at Jefferson Barracks, and he moved to amend by striking out the word "repair."

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Barnes, Logan, Clarke of Kansas, Boutwell, Van Wyck, Harding, Garfield, Washburn of Indiana, Pile of Missouri, and Stevens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved to amend the bill by requiring the lots of the St. Louis Arsenal to be sold separately.

Mr. PILE said there was no objection to that.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, moved to amend by a proviso that the Fort Leavenworth reservation, west of the Missouri River, should be sold in lots not exceeding ten acres.

Mr. PILE moved to amend by restricting the expenditures of the Jefferson Barracks Arsenal to $150,000.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Motion negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. VAN WYCK of New-York and Mr. CLARKE of Kansas, were then agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. PILE, limiting the expenditure at Jefferson Barracks, was also agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN moved to amend by providing that the Fort Leavenworth Reservation shall be sold in lots of half an acre, separately, if desired by purchasers.

This was agreed to.

Mr. DODGE moved to amend by adding a proviso that the machinery, ordnance stores, and arms which the Government may desire to reserve from sale, shall be stored at any arsenal now established by law.

This was agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

THE DEATH OF HON. C. S. HAMILTON.

The death of the late CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON, of the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, was then at 2 o'clock announced by his colleague, Mr. LAWRENCE, who pronounced a eulogy on the deceased, and offered a series of appropriate resolutions.

Further remarks in eulogy of the character and public services of the deceased were made by Messrs. MORGAN, BUCKLAND and WALKER.

The resolutions were adopted, and the House thereupon at 2:45 o'clock, adjourned.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—This Committee met last evening, Mr. ANDERSON in the chair. Only Thirteen Wards were represented. A resolution was adopted directing that the Chairman appoint a committee to nominate permanent officers of the Committee. The Committee made the following nominations: President, Edward H. Anderson; Treasurer, Robert McGinnis; Secretaries, Messrs. Jas. Oliver and Martin Nachtmann; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Langan. The report was adopted, and Mr. PATRICK O'KEEFE was subsequently appointed Vice-President, and the Committee adjourned.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* opens with an answer to the question so often argued, "Does it pay to smoke?" Mr. JAMES PARTON, who writes the article, replies no, and fortifies his position with many very sensible arguments and striking instances. He considers the habit of smoking a pernicious one, from every point of view—and as he was himself a heavy smoker for thirty years his experience ought to have some weight with inquiring minds. Mr. PARTON's prescription for curing the habit—a stiff glass of whisky and water whenever the inclination to smoke comes on—is, to say the least, not disagreeable. Mr. DICKENS' story, "George Silverman's Explanation," is continued through the sixth chapter, which very humorously describes the hero's experience at a meeting of canting religionists. Then we have a thoughtful essay on "Characteristics of Genius," by F. H. HEDGE; "A Week in Sybaris," by E. E. HALE; TENNYSON's fine poem called "The Victim," which was published in the TIMES of Jan. 12; a very interesting essay by E. P. WHIPPLE on "Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and Ford;" part II. of the story of "Flotsam and Jetsam;" and the continuation of "Doctor Molke's Friends," by J. J. HAYES. "Four Months on the Stage" is said to be by a painter. It was probably written by a young and talented artist, Mr. MARSHALL OLIVER, whose brief appearance on the stage was sufficiently successful to warrant the belief that had he chosen to devote himself to this profession he might have had a brilliant career as an actor. This account of his theatrical experiences is very interesting, and will amply repay perusal. WHITTIER's Quaker poem, "The Meeting," is full of deep religious feeling and thought. Altogether the February *Atlantic* is one of the best numbers we have ever read of this deservedly popular magazine.

—*Putnam's Magazine* for February shows an excellent table of contents. "Too True—A Story of To-day," is continued through the fourth chapter. The article on "Dante and his latest Translators," is chiefly interesting from the new view the writer takes of DANTE's poetical genius. He maintains that there is a "further poetical glance, more idealized fidelity in MILTON, more significance and wisdom and profound hint in GOETHE." His arguments are ingenious, but we do not think he will succeed in making many readers agree with him. He regards the recent attempts to give DANTE's poetry to English readers as comparative failures, and offers several specimens of his own as something preferable to what LONGFELLOW, PARSONS, CARY and DAYMAN have done. We give a single example—his version of the pathetic story of FRANCESCA:

"I turned to them, and then I spake:
'Francesca! tears o'erfill mine eyes,
Such pity thy keen pangs awake.
But say: in th' hour of sweetest sighs,
By what and how found love relief
And broke thy doubtful longing's spell?'
And she: 'There is no greater grief
Than joy in sorrow to retell.
But if so urgently one seeks
To know our love's first root, I will
Do as he does who weeps and speaks.
One day of Lancelot we still
Read o'er, how love held him enchained.
Without mistrust we were alone.
Our cheeks oft were of color drained:
One passage vanquished us, but one.
When we read of lips longed for pressed
By such a lover with a kiss,
This one whom naught from me shall wrest,
All trembling kissed my mouth. To this
That book and writer brought us. We
No farther read that day.' While she
Thus spake, the other spirit wept
So bitterly, with pity I
Fell motionless, my senses swept
By swoon, as one about to die."

Most of our readers probably are familiar with LONGFELLOW's translation of this passage, and can make the comparison for themselves. The next article is made up of extracts from the diary of JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER, some interesting, others trivial. "The Mystery of the Gilded Cameo" is an exceedingly well-written story, in which a designing demon figures prominently. "Making the Most of One's Self" and "Life in Great Cities" are readable and thoughtful articles. "The Republic of Elsewhere" is a sharp satire on our system of taxation. An interesting sketch of the late FITZ-GREENE HALLECK brings us to the "Monthly Chronicle" and the editorial notes on literature and fine arts. A few pages of easy, pleasant "Table Talk" close the number.

—The *Galaxy* opens very pleasantly with the conclusion of HENRY JAMES, Jr.'s "Story of a Masterpiece." The second article, "A Corner Stone," by CLARENCE COOK, is a brief, but pertinent and suggestive review of the present condition of architecture in America, which reminds us of enough that is mortifying to make very agreeable the fair prospect of improvement with which it closes. Mark Twain follows in one of his characteristic humorous sketches, recalling in the most ludicrous manner the many separate announcements of the death of WASHINGTON's negro body-servant, who, according to the newspaper records carefully preserved and collated by the indignant Mark, has died six times, and always in a new place. GEORGE WAKEMAN gives a little pleasant chat, though without any apparent object, about "Popular Songs;" and the most thoroughly true and self-commendatory paper in the magazine, that on "Some of Our Actors," has no signature. We have rarely read so just and clear a criticism. A pretty little poem on "Snow," by MAY MATHER, a judicious and artistic presentment of what a good dinner should be by PIERRE BLOT, an interesting but somewhat tardy collection of "Reminiscences of Dr. WAYLAND," a reprint of EDWARD GOULD BUFFUM's exciting "Case of Mistaken Identity," and an exposition of "British Marriage Law and Practice," by THERESA YELVERTON, the moral of which is pointed evidently with the tale of her own unfortunate case, bring the reader to a racy number of Mrs. EDWARDS' "Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman." RICHARD GRANT WHITE gives another of his light and desultory, but useful, papers on "Words and their Uses," a series of articles that will do much to gently remind the careless rather than instruct the ignorant, and may serve to check our common "tendency to slang, to colloquial inelegancies and even vulgarities." GEO. M. TOWLE holds up "Modern French Clubs" to reprobation, particularly as compared with the older political and literary clubs of France, and even the social clubs of England and America. He appears to speak *ex cathedra*. The *Nebulæ*, as usual, close the view of this *Galaxy* with that vague but pleasant luminosity that belongs to clever gossip about men and things. One good point is made *apropos* of CHARLES DICKENS that we do not remember to have seen before, namely, the unwillingness which most cultivated people would have, after seeing and hearing Mr. DICKENS, to accept him as an authority upon manners or an *arbiter elegantium* for any people. His social criticisms would no longer sting.

—In *The Harper's* we find an unusually full table of contents, and one combining several special features. The number opens with the tenth paper of "Personal Recollections of the War." This series has been followed with much interest as it is, but the story of Antietam which is now presented will be considered a valuable addition. The incidents of that great battle are sketched with clearness and force. The prominence which has been given to Indian affairs during the past year makes the paper (illustrated,) "A Summer on the Plains," not only appropos but useful for the information it gives upon Indian life, character, and ideas upon the question of war with the whites. The writer evidently has little faith in the treaties of peace which have been from time to time made, but only to be broken. At the close of his very graphic and spirited narration he says that while there are many old chiefs who prefer peace, the young men are invariably for war—war when there is grass for the horses. They will keep the peace during the Winter, but they naturally prefer war, and he expects will gratify their preference when the grass is come again. "The Woman's Kingdom," by Miss MULOCH, reaches its sixth chapter, and continues to promise. Some reminiscences of the late Gov. ANDREW, by "a member of his church," will be valued as additional testimonies of the sterling private character of the patriotic and devoted Governor. They tend to strengthen the conviction that he literally worked himself to death in the service of his country and brethren. "The Warfare of Religious Thought" is, as its title indicates, an inquiry into the relations between Christianity and the skepticism which is said to be growing with every year's departure. The writer sees in the prominence of this skepticism but a hopeful sign of advancement in the opposite direction. The miscellaneous contents of the number are of average good quality. "Derrick Halsey" is a well-told story of sacrifice and suffering, while "Found Out" is a very gracefully written history of one passage in a loving woman's life. "The Porch" is an elegant poetic trifle. The entire number is above the average in talent and interest.

—*The North American Review* for January is in all respects excellent, its articles being both entertaining and valuable. The opening article, by C. F. ADAMS, Jr., and entitled "Boston," is the latest contribution to that (at least locally) interesting question—why is not Boston what New-York now is, or what Chicago will be? It is a carefully and elaborately written production, treating the question in a comprehensive way and taking the general ground that the difficulty with Boston and Massachusetts has been that "their capital and enterprise have found, or, have thought that they found, more profitable fields for employment abroad than at home"—and the remedy proposed is to convince capital and enterprise of their mistake. We have been much interested in this able paper, but can hardly refrain from the conviction, after all, that one of Boston's chief *rôles* is to send out her sons as missionaries, that they may emigrate and "evangelize," going out into all the world and preaching the Gospel according to Boston to every creature. If their capital and enterprise be well laid out, honor reflects on Massachusetts, though its material enlargement be less. Mr. HOWELL's article on DALL ONGARO's "Stornelli" is a scholarly contribution to the prevailing interest in Italian literature and in the new Kingdom of Italy. "Railroad Management" is an instructive statistical article, considering its subject, in what may be called the "dry light" of business. The very able essay upon "JONATHAN SWIFT" does not lose in interest, though perhaps it does in conviction, from its strenuous pleas against the estimates which THACKERAY, Mr. JOHNSON and others have affixed upon SWIFT's character. There is a noteworthy article upon "FRAZER's Report on the Common School System," and an appreciative and sympathetic one upon Gov. ANDREW. Mr. E. L. GODWIN contributes one of the most valuable papers in the number, on "Cooperation," which, upon the whole, while moderate in tone and opinion, is one of the tersest and ablest of the recent general disquisitions upon the subject. The gem of the number in every way is J. R. LOWELL's "Witchcraft"—a most admirable paper, full of wit, humor, historic research, profuse and curious learning, and with a charming thread of philosophy running through the whole. It is written in the incomparable English for which its author long since became famous, and the end of the article comes too soon for the reader's pleasure. The remaining contribution is a political one upon nominating conventions. The Book Notices are mainly just, and as trenchant as usual.

—*Hours at Home* opens with a brief article by JAMES GREENWOOD on "Pen Poison," *i. e.*, the poison of the noxious periodical literature of the day. Dr. BUSHNELL's No. XII. of "The Moral Uses of Dark Things" comes next. The present essay is a very thoughtful one, on "The Mutability of Life." We observe that the Editor has adopted our suggestion to put this series the second instead of the opening place in the number, and the improvement is manifest. "Godmamma's Present" is a nice little story of the domestic sort, by the author of "Fred and Maria and Me." "The Chaplet of Pearls," the continued story, grows in interest. Of "Memory—an unpublished poem by HALLECK," we can only say that perhaps it had better have remained unpublished, being obviously not designed for the ordeal of criticism. The sketch of HALLECK, however, by J. GRANT WILSON, is a well-written and entertaining biography. Halleck literature abounds in the number, which includes "FITZ-GREENE HALLECK as a Poet"—a judicious selection from HALLECK's verses, with interesting comments interspersed. Mr. J. D. SHERWOOD gives us a few "Knobs of Travel," whereof the last knob ends in something sensational. "Lang Syne Sketches" may interest those who are enamored with the Scottish dialect and are able to understand it. "Bethel—No. I." is somewhat like a sermon. "An Unknown Hymn-Writer" is an interesting article; and "Thy Way and Work" a spiritual and beautiful poem, constructed in the phraseology of an older day than ours. Upon the whole, this is a very good number indeed of the *Hours at Home*, and cannot fail to please its increasing circle of readers.

—*The Catholic World* seems to give the most of its strength to France in this number, for we have an article on "Paris and its Charities," "Bishop DUPANLOUP's late Speech at Malines," "The Story of a Conscript," some admirable extracts from *Conture's Book on Art*, with some reminiscences of that great artist; a "Memoir of Father LA CORDAIRE," and an account of the "Pre-Historical Congress of Paris." All are good, however; and the other articles, polemical, philosophical, fictional and poetical, are pleasant reading, with, perhaps, what cannot be avoided, somewhat too strong a smack of religious partisanship for a "magazine of general literature and science." Still, that is its mission, and we do not quarrel with it.

—*Our Young Folks* opens with the eighth chapter of Dr. HAYES' interesting story, entitled, "Cast Away in the Cold." This chapter states how the two boys prepared for Winter in their desert island, building a hut, storing away food and fuel, and saving skins for warm clothing. "The Grand St. Bernard" is a pleasant descriptive account of the celebrated hospice and its no less celebrated dogs. "The Old Lifeboat" is a very interesting story of a shipwreck, in which the boat played an important part. Then we have "The Downfall of the Saxon Gods;" the continuation of the pleasant story of "Wide-mouthed Kluhn;" and an animated account of the way in which a party of cheerful travelers passed a Winter night on a train of cars blocked up with snow. The third packet of "William Henry's Letters to his Grandmother," is very boylike and lively. The number concludes with the usual miscellany of rebuses, charades, puzzles, &c., &c.

—The *Riverside* contains perhaps less mere fun and more of fresh and engaging instruction for the little folks than usual. The first article tells many things about the Moon that the older portion of children will be glad to read, and it is clearly and well illustrated by a lithographed map of the moon's face as seen through a telescope. "Porte Crayon" then shows that he can write as gracefully and easily for the young public as for the old, and in his story of "The Young Virginians," made more graphic by several spirited wood-cuts, he commences a bright, breezy tale of life in the South, that will be, we predict, a great favorite. "B. G." tells some curious things about "German Villages" and their stereotyped inhabitants. JACOB ABBOTT continues his story of "Hunter and Tom," in his own style, and then follows a lively account of "The Great Snow-Storm." PHEBE CARY's ballad of "Griselda Goose" is both witty and wise for discontented little folk to read, and "Kaleidescopes and Burglars," in a bright and cheery story, tells how those pretty toys are made and some of the pictures that can be put into them. The happily-known author of "Susy's Six Birthdays" talks of "Little Lou's Sayings and Doings," and HELEN C. WEEKS tells a regular schoolboy tale of "Ainslee's Valentine." The fifth of the stories from Shakespeare is "Macbeth," and we think it a little too ambitiously worded for childish interest. On the whole, however, the February *Riverside* is full of interest for those to whom it is addressed. The young people will enjoy it.

—*The Eclectic* for February is of the usual character, containing well selected articles from the British magazines and reviews. A paper on "Conversation," from *Blackwood*, is shrewd and sensible, and an article on Pompeii, from the *London Quarterly*, is good. The purchases of this number are given a fine steel portrait of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT's notice of whom, in the *Evening Post*, being included in the contents of the magazine.

—*Littell's Living Age*, for January 25, contains a good variety of matter—a history of WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, the great English Protestant, being the chief paper.

WEST INDIES.

Santa Anna and his Movements—Relations of Mexico and Spain—Affairs in St. Thomas—The Annexation Vote—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, New-Granada, Hayti and Martinique.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

SANTA ANNA, in spite of mishaps and frustrated expeditions, cannot and will not remain quiet; and, according to his own statement, he has been mixed up too long, and formed part of so many apparently difficult intrigues and political machinations in Mexico, that it is as possible that he may succeed as not, especially on account of his popularity and the thousands of staunch friends who will risk their lives to "see old SANTA ANNA once more President of the Republic of Mexico." There is no doubt that SANTA ANNA has still a large circle of friends who would gladly welcome him as their chieftain, but who in accordance with the well-known fickleness of the Mexican character and the inherent national trait of the Spanish race to hold office at whatever cost or sacrifice of principles, would, in case they were not indulged in their thirst for a public office, labor and conspire with other, and equally dissatisfied persons to overthrow SANTA ANNA in order to make way for somebody else, who would be more yielding to their demands. A large number of men are ready to proceed to Mexico, the enlistments having been made with great secrecy, and it is confidently asserted that the expedition, under the leadership of TABOADA and others, will start from the port of Batabano, on the south side of the island, about fifty miles from Havana, and connect by rail, so as to avoid the possibility of being intercepted by an American man-of-war, an impression being current that the United States had placed its squadron in the Gulf at the disposition of JUAREZ. Emissaries of SANTA ANNA are now at work in the United States, Ex-President ZULOAGA having left for New-York a week ago; and it is stated that Mr. RAFAEL DE RAFAEL, an ex-editor of the *Prensa*, of this city, is to leave to-day for the United States on a similar mission. As SANTA ANNA and his principal coadjutors are very reticent, it is quite difficult to get at the truth of the many rumors and reports concerning this expedition, which may, perhaps, end in smoke, after SANTA ANNA has expended a few thousand dollars upon it. The sailing of Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ from Vera Cruz, with an army sufficiently strong to subdue the entire peninsula of Yucatan, deals a cruel blow to the enthusiasm and ardor of the enemies of the present Mexican Government. SANTA ANNA with all his experience and astuteness is, perhaps, one of the most easily deceived men in existence. The great pride and the high opinion he has of himself, and confidence in himself as a soldier and a statesman is soon detected and turned to a good account by the class of *chevaliers d'industrie* who cajole the old gentleman with long tales of devotion for the purpose of "making a raise." I need not say that their attempts are generally successful.

RELATIONS OF MEXICO AND SPAIN.

Some months ago the Juarez officials at Sisal and Campeachy imposed double duties on all goods shipped from Havana. The Spanish Government, as a retaliatory measure, has done the same on all goods coming from the ports referred to, adding that the same course will be pursued whenever any other Mexican port shall make the same rules, stating further, that the present mode of intercourse does not permit of any diplomatic complaints being made. In ordinary times a very large commerce is carried on between Mexico and Havana, which received a severe blow when Mr. HOFFMAN, the Juarez Consul, was banished from this island. Since then no steps have been taken either by the Spanish or the Mexican Government to make any arrangements to benefit the merchants of these countries, an arrangement which could be perfected without giving rise to any political question. Mexican or Spanish national pride, however, is a queer thing to handle, and must not be touched even if the country goes to ruin or the heavens sink. They don't believe in sending out *Alabamas*, but nevertheless manage to give aid and assistance to contending factions without compromising themselves. The diplomatic pliancy, or as the public at large might call it, the falsity, of Mexican diplomats in particular, is far in advance of those of other nations, who would lose nothing by sending their young diplomats for a few months to Madrid and then to Mexico for a year or two to complete their education and become the equals of BISMARK or ROUHER. Notwithstanding the solicitation of Gen. SANTA ANNA, Gen. LERSUNDI has so far refused to see him, as an interview under present circumstances would compromise the Spanish Government.

ST. THOMAS.

The greatest activity prevailed among the employes of the Royal Mail Steamship Company in repairing the damages sustained by the steamers, coal wharves and factories. A new contract with the Government had just been concluded, which extends to the year 1875, enabling the Company to place large steamers on the line to Aspinwall. They have bought the steamer *Corsica*, of the Cunard line, to replace the *Nye*, and are building at Greenock a screw steamer of 4,000 tons burden to replace the *Rhone*. The workmen employed on the sunken steamer *Columbian* had suspended work for the present. It was thought that the Company will very soon make Kingston their principal station, although many other points are talked of.

Count PATCHKOB, a great favorite of MAXIMILIAN, and the man who received from him his last words to the Empress CARLOTTA, died of yellow fever on board of the steamer *Danube*, on which he was a passenger from Mexico. They were obliged to bury him at sea in consequence of the steamer being detained in quarantine.

The cholera had made its appearance among the troops and caused quite a panic, though few cases had proved fatal. The yellow fever prevailed to a considerable extent. Among its victims were four passengers by the steamer *South America* from New-York. The *South America* was in quarantine at the time. Many of the persons employed on board of the American wrecking vessels lately arrived here had also succumbed to the epidemic.

Another earthquake visited the island on the 30th, causing considerable alarm, and many persons took refuge in the mountains. The shock was quite severe, but caused no damage whatever. Carpenters and masons continued scarce and command very high wages. The subscriptions in England for the sufferers amounted to a very large sum. The Queen had subscribed £200.

Mr. SIMPSON, Commissioner from the English Government, arrived on board the steamer *Atrato* with $10,000, intended for the sufferers at Tortola. Vice-Admiral Sir RODNEY MUNDY, commander of the West India naval forces, arrived in the *Royal Alfred*, which bears his pennant. Having been informed at Bermuda that the harbor of St. Thomas was unsafe for large vessels, he left his vessel at Tortola.

Commerce was showing signs of animation, on account of the transfer to the United States, but many feared that excessive duties would be imposed on imports.

Upward of one hundred American vessels were in port, mostly from New-York. Among them was the *Wolverine*, Capt. COCHRANE. All the war vessels had left for home. All vessels arriving here report very heavy weather, and many of them show signs of the rough usage sustained.

The vote on annexation was taken on the 8th, at the palace of the Government. Each voter was furnished with two ballots, one for and the other against annexation, one of which to be deposited in the ballot-box. The voting was carried on with great enthusiasm, and on counting the ballots only twenty-two were found against the measure. This result gave great satisfaction. At St. Johns the voting is to take place on the 10th. The United States steamship *Mississippi* arrived on the 1st, having on board as passenger the United States Commissioner charged with completing the arrangements for the transfer. The voting that took place Dec. 11 at St. Johns resulted in a unanimous vote of 205 for the blue ticket, not a single white ticket having been placed in the urn.

JAMAICA.

Dec. 20 being the day appointed by the Bishop of Kingston as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for deliverance from the horrors of hurricanes and earthquakes, was observed in all the districts of the island with great solemnity. No papers were published and business was generally suspended.

The Legislature met on the 16th, and although the Governor presided he did not deliver an address. The Minister of State informed the members that a deficit of £56,000 existed, and that it would be necessary to impose a tax on dogs, and also an additional 10 per cent. on imports—which last measure was agreed to. The weather continued favorable for the incoming crop, which promised to be large. The stock of sugar on hand was small. The ship *Alpha*, from St. Thomas, with a cargo of ice, had arrived. The Ice Company had refused to purchase her cargo. Many vessels have arrived in a crippled condition, having experienced very heavy weather.

PORTO RICO.

The subscriptions received for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent earthquake and hurricane amount to $65,903 50. Besides this $68,000 had been received from the island of Cuba, together with a large quantity of clothing, provisions and medicines. The treasury had received $10,000, this being the first installment of $300,000 which H. M. Ministers ordered to be sent there as soon as the news of the disasters caused by the hurricane and earthquake reached them.

The telegraph cable which is to connect Porto Rico with St. Thomas, will soon be completed. The contracts for laying it are now being signed, and it is expected that within three months communication will be established.

Another shock of earthquake had, it is said, been felt toward 9 o'clock in the evening, on the principal plaza, where an immense concourse of people had assembled to hear the music; no notice was taken of it, the performance continuing as usual. This proves that the shock was not severe and of short duration. Many persons, however, passed the entire night in the streets or at the doors of their houses, so as to be in readiness for anything that might happen. Workmen were engaged in demolishing the many buildings damaged by the earthquakes. Scarcely an edifice has escaped injury of some kind.

ST. DOMINGO.

The revolutionists have triumphed and CABRAL will be compelled to resign the Presidency. The port of St. Domingo was blockaded for five days, at the expiration of which the town surrendered. The authorities of Porto Plata had fled to Turks Island, and on the 3d a commission left St. Domingo for Curacoa to inform BAEZ that he had been called to the Presidency.

CHOLERA AT HONDURAS.

Advices from Belize state that the cholera had appeared among the negroes. Seven had died on the first day, and each succeeding day the number increased.

NEW GRANADA.

Volcanic eruptions had occurred in Granada, causing great damage on the coast. The sea had invaded the city, inundating the coal wharves of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, the offices of the Treasury, and the warehouses on the line of the wharves up to the church of the arsenal. The *Gem*, *Caroline*, and *Bertha*, which were anchored in the bay, were in great peril, but fortunately were not badly damaged. Several shocks of more or less intensity were experienced on the 18th of November, the same day upon which so much damage was done at St. Thomas.

HAYTI.

President SALNAVE was away at the frontier with as many troops as could be spared to put a stop to the invasions of the Cacos, who were every day increasing in numbers. The Government was becoming very unpopular. Many of the most influential citizens had been called to Cape Haytien and obliged to enter the ranks, and this measure created great dissatisfaction. There were symptoms of another revolution incited for the purpose of proclaiming as President Mr. SALOMEM, Haytian Minister at the Court of St. James.

MARTINIQUE.

The French islands have suffered very little during the late hurricanes and earthquakes. Business at Martinique was exceedingly dull on account of the few arrivals from France and the United States. The sugar crop was coming in slowly, and some important sales had been effected at from eighteen to twenty-three francs for fifty kilogrammes, the latter price being for the highest grades, with a downward tendency. Some sales of rum and molasses had been made at fair prices.

QUASIMODO.

Management of the Third-avenue Railroad—A Groan from an Injured Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of the Third-avenue Company's lambs—one of the most patient of lambs, content to stand in the filthy straw of their passenger pens morning and evening, and only too glad to have standing room as I ride to and from my place of business. But even sheep—blessed be HENRY BERGH!—have rights, and since we cannot speak for ourselves, wont you say a word for us?

Last night I was two hours and a half by the City Hall time in reaching Eighty-second-street, standing all the while in one of the Third-avenue cars with other lambs who never once uttered a bleat. The cause of the detention was simply the insufficiency of the number of teams used on the road to pull the loaded cars. The track was entirely free, but the grade was slippery and the single pairs of jaded horses were unable to keep the cars in motion. There was a dismal procession extending from Chatham-square to Grand-street, stopping every five or ten minutes to let the horses rest, and all this because the Third-avenue Company cannot afford (that's it, you know!) to go to the expense of properly stocking their road for Winter service. But this is complaining, and the Third-avenue Company's lambs, as I have already observed, never complain. Will you be good enough, Mr. Editor, to ascertain if the charter of the Company does not bind them to run their cars with some regard to the convenience of the traveling public, or are they allowed to run as many or few cars as they please without reference to schedule or time table?

Another thing. When the cars on this or any other street railway become jammed, to the detriment of travel in the street, and solely for want of adequate horse-power to drag the loads, should it not be the duty of the Police to interfere, if for no other reason than on the score of humanity, and compel the drivers to "double up," or otherwise clear the obstruction? If the Third-avenue Company were less niggardly they would provide for these emergencies, and have track-masters to direct movements when their roads are blocked. But I find I am complaining again, and exceeding the privileges of a patient lamb, who can only give utterance to his emotion toward the Company, and to his sheepish companions who bear their abuse, by a prolonged

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866. BA-A-(H.)

Van Wyck's Report on the Gettysburgh Asylum Project.

From the Philadelphia North American.

It would require more than the report of this Committee to induce us to believe that a man like Mr. GEORGE JONES, the managing editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, whose personal and business integrity has never been questioned, would make use of his official position to forward the interests of a scheme he knew to be fraudulent, with the view of disposing of some of his own wares. Yet such is unquestionably the only inference to be drawn from the paragraph of the report which recites his connection with the affair. A statement such as this is calculated to work great evil by damaging the reputation of the person assailed, and we think, therefore, that too much care cannot be exercised in these Congressional investigations to avoid injuring private character. The case we have cited strikes us as peculiarly unjust.

SHOE BUSINESS IN LYNN.—The Lynn (Mass.,) *Transcript* says that there appears to be a change for the better in the prospect of trade there. In fact, quite a number of buyers were in the city during the past week, and some of them made purchases to a considerable amount. The stocks of boots in the manufactories are unusually light. Many of the manufacturers are putting on more "teams," in anticipation of a fair trade in Spring goods. The wages of operatives in all departments of the work are low yet, but they hope for better times soon. It is thought by many that business will be good by the middle of February.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Decisions—Claims Allowed and Rejected.

The Board of Audit yesterday rendered 185 decisions—being the first awards made since they commenced holding their sessions. The character of the various claims has been stated in the daily reports of the proceedings of the Board.

All claims for extra services of officials, (of which there are a large number,) based on resolutions of the Common Council, passed subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867, are disallowed by the Board, as being by the express terms of the act creating the Board, beyond its jurisdiction. All claims of office-holders for extra services are disallowed, where it appears from the evidence that the "extra services" for which pay is asked were a part of the legitimate duties of the office held by the claimant. The following are the decisions rendered yesterday:

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

James Fox	$172 50	Patrick Donoghue	$21 25
Peter Board	170 00	Mathew Lyman	21 25
Patrick Donahue	67 50	James Finnegan	21 25
John Lynch	30 00	Patrick Kohler	21 25
Patrick Kennally	21 25	Patrick Lower	21 25
Michael Marns	167 50	Mary Slater	60 00
Christoph. Farrell	170 00	Rosanna Reynolds	50 00
Patrick Martin	172 50	Mrs. Manning	40 00
Dennis Kane	117 50	Patrick Keane	130 00
John Sullivan	55 00	Jos. H. Keane	130 00
Thomas Hanly	24 00	John Bonner	180 00
Peter Cassidy	15 00	Catherine Keenan	78 00
John Smith	15 00	Margaret Ames	104 00
Francis McCabe	237 00	Catherine Hughes	78 00
Jas. Sheney	150 00	Catherine Annay	78 00
V. Mackay	172 50	Helen McCann	78 00
Jno. Flynn	122 62	John Quinn	130 00
Jas. Brown	172 50	Daniel Howard	150 00
Thomas Murphy	15 00	K. E. Chatman	78 00
Patrick Walsh	152 50	Thos. McCarty	142 50
Jno. Ahern	172 50	Chas. Rooke	152 50
James Houghtalin	191 50	Sarah Hernon	78 00
Michael Murray	157 50	Catharine Martin	78 00
Peter Daly	165 00	Eliza Sullivan	78 00
William Welch	150 00	John W. Courtney	130 00
Jno. Cunningham	172 50	Wm. Kiernan	130 00
James Reynolds	172 50	Mary Sullivan	78 00
Joseph Jenk	172 50	Adelaide Horan	50 00
Patrick Down	15 00	Jane Nelson	50 00
Daniel Casey	40 00	Eliza Wells	60 00
Edward Merina	15 00	Thos. Sweeney	85 00
David Lafta	152 50	Bridget Barnes	50 00
Michael Reilly	152 50	Catharine Cowan	78 00
Aleck Bowland	172 50	Jane Holden	50 00
Ed. Maguire	167 50	Nancy Debra	60 00
John Vandervoort	105 00	Ellen Connolly	50 00
Rob't. Thompson	21 25	Cath. Donaldson	78 00
Peter Reilly	157 50	Mary Bradley	78 00
John Barday	15 00	Mary Colton	78 00
Joseph Boman	155 00	Ellen Denton	78 00
Silas Linz, Sen	21 25	Eliza Baeareas	104 00
Thomas Johnson	21 25	Jane Newman	130 00
Charles Wall	105 00	John Hennessy	27 00
Daniel Casey	167 50	James Eagan	27 00
Thomas Johnson	65 00	J. S. K. Judge	27 00
Ed. Fitzgerald	172 50	Thomas Smith	27 00
Andrew Coakley	132 50	Isaiah Rynders	27 00
Thomas T. Green	172 50	Bernard Morrissey	27 00
Andrew Watson	205 00	James Higgins	27 00
Andrew Hanley	15 00	William Arnold	27 00
John Tabor	15 00	John McMahen	27 00
John Hart	157 50	Edward Isarius	27 00
Chas Boyle	150 00	A. M. Hargrave	27 00
Patrick Butler	147 50	J. V. Gridley, Jr.	452 24
Loughlin Doran	147 50	Chas. Benedict	76 50
Edward Mahon	147 50	Sam'l Blauvelt	478 64
Thos. C. Fields	400 00	J. L. Jernegan	400 00
Timothy Kendrick	93 33	Jas. H. Clarke	297 00
Patrick Burns	84 51	Ann Dougherty	78 00
John McMahon	70 00	Sarah Wynne	50 00
Joseph Jackson	21 25	Catharine Curtis	78 00
B. Harley	21 25	Michael Connolly	133 32
J. Moloney	21 25	Robert Cook	130 00
Thos. Flynn	93 00	J. W. Flynn	130 00
Oliver Stout	300 00	Bridget Martin	78 00
Jacob Woot	21 25	Ann Elliott	78 00
Jno. Shaughnessy	21 25	Wm. Jones	130 00
Owen Curns	21 25	Thos. Flynn	130 00
John Lamb	21 25	Geo. Fawcett	130 00
Michael Kelly	21 25	Bridget O'Rouke	50 00
Patrick O'Brien	21 25	Jas. J. Burns	375 00
John Moloney	21 25	Jno. Dognan	93 00
Wm. Burke	21 25	Hugh O'Donnell	110 88
P. Kennedy	21 25	Jas. Larke	21 24
Jas. Hanna	21 25	Richard H. Bishop	291 66
Thos. Williams	21 25	Jno. Burke	351 50
Jas. Lynch	21 25	Timothy Curtin	108 00
P. Kennedy	21 25	Mary Kelly	78 00

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

John B. McKean	$2,600 00	John Gallagher	$472 21
Edw. M. Baldwin	500 00	David Groesbeck	2,460 00
H. P. Bostwick	850 00	Wm. Hitchman	559 00
Chas. O. Joline	500 00	Wm. H. Maloney	250 00
D. S. Hart	500 00	Wm. Slavitt	250 00
J. D. Newman	250 00	Robt. Hamilton	250 00
Michal Freel	200 00	Isaac J. Drake	250 00
Dennis Duane	43 50	D. W. Clarke	1,000 00
H. N. Parker	220 33	Michael Carmady	250 00
Allen Cooper	150 00	Wm. H. DeCamp	189 00
Patrick Doyle	450 00	E. J. Cauldwell	175 00
Wm. H. Dongan	600 00	Cornelius Corson	500 00
Chas. Bauich	8 00	E. W. Taylor	500 00
S. D. Underwood	50 00	O. Koster, as'nee	3,900 00
John J. Dimond	1,500 00		

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner CRANE in the chair. The following circular, recently addressed by Secretary SEWARD to the United States Consuls abroad, on the subject of health bills, was read and filed:

(CIRCULAR No. 66.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1868.

To the Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The Metropolitan Board of Health of New-York City has called the attention of the Department to the difficulty it experiences in obtaining prompt and reliable information in regard to the sanitary condition of places from which ships or emigrants come to that port, and it has requested the assistance of this Department in obtaining such information.

You are, therefore, instructed to advise the masters of all vessels leaving your port for New-York that the health authorities of that port require the presentation of consular bills of health by vessels arriving from foreign ports. You are, however, instructed not to detain a vessel for refusal to take a bill of health, but you will advise the health officers of the port to which the vessel sails of such refusal. You will also keep the Metropolitan Board of Health of New-York advised of the sanitary condition of your consular district by direct communication.

You will take special care that the bills of health given and the reports made are upon information which you are satisfied is entirely reliable.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Commissioner LINCOLN was elected a member of the Finance Committee.

The Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company made application for a permission to erect a booth on the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, which was refused, and afterward referred to the Engineer of the Board for further information.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

Board of Aldermen—The Tax Levy.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to refrain from the use of sweeping-machines on their track in Park-row, as the snow, by the use of such machines, is thrown on the sidewalks, thereby creating an obstruction.

The Street Commissioner was requested to inform the Board by what authority the sidewalk in Little Water-street, between Park and Worth streets, has been widened and extended five feet, and also by what authority a space of six feet has been taken from the park fronting on Little Water-street, and a shed erected thereon.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to cause the immediate removal of the obstructions on the pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River.

A resolution to increase the salaries of the Clerks of the Common Council was presented and laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented their report of the amount required for the support of the City Government during the present year, as follows:

General expenses	$9,318,731 50
Interest on City debt	1,149,942 55
Redemption of City debt	702,420 69
Total	$11,171,094 74

The report was directed to be laid over and printed, and the Board then adjourned to Saturday next, at noon.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

In the absence of Collector SHOOK and other prominent officials in the Revenue Department, who are at Washington, there is but little business doing at the headquarters in Cedar-street.

The following seizures were reported yesterday:

An illicit distillery in the sub-cellar of the premises No. 304 East Houston-street.

Nine barrels of whisky at the establishment of C. A. VAINEIDER & BRO., No. 50 New-Bowery. Detained to prove taxes paid.

Five barrels of whisky at the house of J. R. CODY, No. 142 Liberty-street. Detained to prove taxes paid.

Alleged Fraudulent Practices by a Merchant.

FRITZ H. MCCREADY was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge preferred by EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, of defrauding the bank of the sum of $800. The complaint of Mr. HAIGHT states that some years since MCCREADY was a member of the firm of STEWART, GREEN & CO., sugar refiners, who kept a large account in the Bank of the Commonwealth, and that by reason of that fact, and from the acquaintance then formed, the officers of the bank had acquired great confidence in the financial responsibility and business honor of MCCREADY. On the 1st of August last MCCREADY called on the cashier, and saying he desired to open an individual account, tendered for discount a note for $2,500 drawn by one J. D. STEVENSON, which he declared to be perfectly good and his own property. The cashier declined to receive the note. MCCREADY passed from the private room where the interview had been held to the counter of the paying-teller, where he presented his individual check for $800, saying he had made arrangements with the bank, and wanted the money for the check. The teller having seen him in conversation with the cashier, received and paid the check without question, and MCCREADY taking the money, left the bank and did not again make his appearance there. The complaint, after making these statements, then alleges that the note which MCCREADY presented for discount, is perfectly worthless, and that no such person as J. D. STEVENSON, the pretended maker of the note, can be found. Upon these allegations of the complaint, the accused was committed for examination, and the case set down for this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Chamber of Commerce and Our Wharves and Piers.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider a communication from a committee with reference to the appointment of two members to consult with a committee appointed by the Citizens' Association on the subject of the City wharves and piers. The Committee nominated to serve in that capacity Messrs. JACKSON S. SHULTZ and J. S. T. STRANAHAN. It having been ascertained that Mr. STRANAHAN had already been appointed on the part of the Corn Exchange, for his name was substituted that of Mr. JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON. The report so amended was adopted. It was also resolved that in case Mr. SHULTZ declined to serve on the Committee, his place should be filled by Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

A communication from the Mayor of Savannah with reference to the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah River, was received and referred to the Executive Committee, after which the Chamber adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 199 Prince-street, over the remains of Miss FRANCES EMMA IMMEN, aged 28, who committed suicide by swallowing poison. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the deceased had frequently, during the past few months, complained of illness, though she declined medical aid. On Wednesday, when her father returned home, she quietly informed him that she had taken some poison, but that it was poor stuff. Mr. IMMEN summoned a physician, but he did not arrive in time, so some antidotes were procured at a druggist's and administered. When the physician did arrive it was too late, and death ensued at midnight. It was stated that Miss IMMEN attempted suicide once or twice before, and at intervals during the past year had exhibited traces of temporary insanity, the result of disease. Dr. S. N. LEO, Dr. T. C. FINNELL, Dr. ROBERT NEWMAN and others made a *post-mortem* examination, but failed to discover the nature of the poison administered. The stomach was filled with a large quantity of fluid, with evidences of acute gastritis. In their opinion death was the result of acute gastritis, superinduced by poison. The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane."

SINGULAR CAUSE OF FIRE.—A day or two since, as Mr. MESIER, of New-Springville, Staten Island, was employed in his barn, his little daughter came running from the house and told him that the flower-pots were on fire. At first he paid no attention to it, but she was so persistent that he finally went with her to the house, and found that some wooden boxes containing flowers were actually in flames. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the fire was caused by some glass fish-globes which were suspended in a window facing the sun. These were filled with water, and the concentration of the sun's rays through them, it was found, would readily kindle paper or wood.

CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY-STORE.—The first quarterly report of the First Manhattan Coöperative Grocery and Provision Store sets forth that the number of members is 272, and the number of shares subscribed for 743. Cash received in payment for stock, $2,430 50, and the amount of goods sold to shareholders, $8,172 88. A dividend is declared of five per cent. on the amount of sales to shareholders, payable in proportion to the amount of purchases from the store. The enterprise is considered a success.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—FREDK. SMITH, aged 30, a porter for OWEN JONES, at No. 169 Eighth-avenue, was sent yesterday morning to the New-York County Bank, on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, with $1,280 in bank bills and four checks of the aggregate value of $541 50. These checks and bills were to be deposited in the bank. Since leaving the store of his employer no trace has been found of the porter.

CONVENTION OF THETA DELTA CHI.—The twenty-first annual Convention of the "Theta Delta Chi" College Fraternity is now holding a session at the Astor House, under the auspices of the Zeta Charge, located at Brown University. The delegations from the Northern and Southern Charges are unusually large. The exercises of the Convention will close Saturday evening, by an oration and poem.

THE ELECTRIC BALL.—The annual ball of the telegraphic fraternity of this City comes off at the New-York Assembly Rooms this (Friday) evening, the 24th inst. It was erroneously announced to be held last evening. Delegations of the telegraphic fraternity from the Cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Albany, Troy and other cities have signified their intention of being present.

FIRE IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the dwelling of ISAIAH MOODY, at No. 530 Fifth-avenue, the flames originating from the furnace. Before they could be extinguished, a damage of $10,000 on building and furniture was occasioned; fully insured for $15,000 in the Hanover Company.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—WM. CUNNINGHAM, aged 23 days, the child of MARY CUNNINGHAM, of No. 57 Bayard-street, died yesterday morning. The Police reported that the child died from starvation and neglect, the mother being of an abandoned character. A physician also gave the same opinion. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest in the case.

AMONG THE SHAKERS.—A humorous lecture, describing the peculiarities of the Shakers, is announced to-morrow evening at Dodworth Hall, in Broadway. The lecturer withholds his name until a public verdict shall have been passed upon his first effort.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—At the meeting of the Kings County Christian Association yesterday, the subject of making mission churches self-sustaining was discussed, the question being opened by Rev. Dr. WATERBURY. In the afternoon the manner in which churches may best aid Young Men's Christian Associations was considered, and in the evening the question discussed was "Is it desirable that the clergy should be assisted by lay preachers?" Rev. Drs. EDDY, DURYEA and ANDREWS made brief addresses, and the Convention adjourned.

A RAILROAD ON THE HEIGHTS.—A petition for a charter for a new railroad has been received by the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads. The proposed route is from Prospect Park, at Warren-street, to the Williamsburgh ferries, in one line, returning by Fulton Ferry and through Henry, Hicks and other streets on the Heights to the Park.

BREAKFAST FOR THE POOR.—The Young Men's Christian Association have decided to provide a breakfast every Sunday morning for those too poor to provide it for themselves. They have issued cards entitling the bearer to coffee, bread and butter, &c., the meal to be ready between 8 and 8:30 o'clock at Hamilton Hall, corner North Fifth and Fourth streets.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—JOHN HOUCKER, a Swede, was arrested and taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, charged with having stolen $300 worth of clothing from MALLESON's store, Third-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, on the 20th instant. He was committed for further examination.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday morning the *Minnesota*, which has been lying off the Battery a day or two, started for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and while getting to her moorings there collided with the receiving-ship *Vermont*. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

DEATH OF JOHN DIKEMAN, JR.—JOHN DIKEMAN, Jr., recently Clerk of the City Court, and son of JOHN DIKEMAN, late Judge of the County Court and Court of Sessions, died at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

DISTILLERY ROBBED.—The distillery of JOE NEVINS, in Green-lane, was broken into late Wednesday night and robbed of property valued at nearly $100.

RUN OVER.—CATHARINE DORSAY was run over yesterday morning by a horse and wagon belonging to the City Gas Company. She was severely injured.

ROBBERY.—Wednesday night five large boys attacked a man named TULLY, in Johnson-street, and robbed him of his pocket-book.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.—A German named SCHAFER, residing near the the Secaucus Race Course, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Justice ALDRIDGE, of Hudson, on a charge of unlawfully detaining property and attempted extortion. WM. KELLY, butcher, residing at No. 8 Bright-street, Jersey City, made affidavit that on Friday last, while driving home some fat cattle from Bergen County, an ox ran away and was lost. On Wednesday afternoon he learned that the ox was locked up in the barn of the accused, who had neglected to comply with the law by notifying the Town Clerk, and upon demanding the animal from Mrs. SCHAFER, she refused to deliver him up until the sum of $15 was paid. The ox was rescued by the officer, and SCHAFER was held for trial.

A HENROOST ROBBER CAUGHT.—Yesterday morning, about daylight, a suspicious looking character was seen making his way through Hoboken toward the ferry, with a sack on his back, and which was found to contain the lifeless but still warm remains of eight chickens of last Spring's hatching. The fellow, who was a villainous-looking old scamp, was taken to the Police-station, and upon searching his person a skeleton-key and three implements for picking locks were found upon him. Recorder POPE committed the accused (who gave his name as PETER MAHONEY, of New-York,) to await further developments.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Detective MCWILLIAMS, of the Jersey City Police, on Wednesday afternoon succeeded in recovering four dozen of table cutlery, at a pawnshop in Mulberry-street, New-York, part of the property stolen a few days since by three shoplifters from the store of TERHUNE BROS., in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. One of the party—a woman—was arrested at the time, and $8 80 worth of cutlery was found secreted in her skirts. All of the property stolen at the time has been recovered, with the exception of two and a half dozen knives and forks.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON A HORSE BY A DOG.—Yesterday forenoon, while a German named HENRY ALTER, residing at No. 78 Sheriff-street, New-York, was driving along Montgomery-avenue, Hudson City, his horse was furiously attacked by a savage mastiff, owned by MICHAEL LYONS. The dog made two attacks upon the horse, both times biting him severely on the nose before he could be driven off. LYONS signified his willingness to have the dog killed. The Police report him as a very vicious animal.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
73—Lillia vs. Ward et al.	90—Henriques vs. Henriques.
77—Rooke vs. Atwood.	91—Roberts, surv'r, vs. Fisher et al.
78—Harman vs. Horn.	92—Farley vs. St. John.
353—O'Gara vs. Eisenlohr.	93—Levits vs. Barton.
82—McDonald vs. White.	94—Bates et al. vs. Legle et al.
83—Jaudon et al. vs. Walton et al.	95—Schaffner vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
84—Hatch vs. Brewster.	
85—Graham vs. Thayer.	
86—Phillips vs. Speyers.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
637—De Lora vs. Pierce et al.	3233—Leaman et al. vs. Lieder.
1693—Roberts, surv'r, &c., vs. Fuller et al.	3247—Kerr vs. Churchill imp'd, &c.
2830—Child vs. McCrembie.	3265—Archer et al. vs. Conover et al.
1723—Barnes vs. Reynolds.	3489—Flagg vs. Smith.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.	3509—Seeman vs. Homan.
2031—Dayton vs. Knob.	3571—Wells vs. Edgar et al.
2143—Cohen vs. Rosengarden et al.	3617—Speaight vs. Swift.
2236—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	3633—Dalton vs. Coons et al.
2389—Frank vs. George.	3635—Chemical National Bk vs. Hoppoch.
2455—Moeller vs. Talcott.	3641—Kain et al. vs. Wetzel et al.
2605—Simon et al. vs. Newman et al.	3678—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
2699—McMurty et al. vs. Ransom imp'd.	3687—Scribner vs. Elmer.
2705—Raphael vs. Conant.	3701—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
2759—Spath vs. Sperry.	3731—Egan vs. McGuire.
2777—Gardner vs. Deutsch et al.	3758—Barnett vs. Morant, imp'd. et al.
2799—Self vs. O'Neill.	3813—Brown et al. vs. Hodgkin.
3609—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.	3867—Kline vs. Janeway.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.	3877—Wellman vs. Sterne et al.
3063—Spalding vs. Vanderveer, &c.	3773—Market National Bank vs. Hoppoch, imp'd, &c.
3091—Vogt vs. Hamity.	
3137—Brewer et al. vs. Baum.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2561—Blish vs. Gannon.	3470—Stockton et al. vs. Wright et al.
2600—Atwater vs. Lovett.	3620—Hanies vs. Kee et al.
2680—The World Co. vs. Olinon.	3636—Johnson vs. Millward.
2782—Hartigee vs. Brown et al.	3664—Ross, &c., vs. Bray.
2954—Wilson vs. Young.	3718—Ingram et al. vs. Am. Glass and Silvering Co.
2964—N. Y. Co. Bank in N. Y. vs. Wilson.	3748—Dean, Jr., vs. Hopper.
3024—Spaulding et al. vs. Thorn.	3756—Gilman vs. Haplan et al.
3032—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.	3774—Glatz vs. Lyon.
3058—Meyer vs. Lyman.	3780—Dohertyvs. McDermott
3136—Nat. Bk. of the City of N. Y. vs. Goldschmidt.	3784—Garrison rec'r, vs. Cockroft.
3160—Secor et al. vs. Speilman et al.	3790—Ross vs. Janeway.
3176—Olivet et al. vs. Reid.	3822—Purdy, Administratrix vs. N. Y. and New-Haven R. R. Co.
3203—Sprout vs. Harris.	3866—Bradley vs. DeLavalette.
3212—Rau vs. Donan.	3868—Helfrich vs. Janeway.
3220—Hausmann vs. Jackson et al.	5880—Schmidt et al. vs. Goeltz.
3230—Milnor vs. Knox.	2518—Wagner vs. Keiber.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd, &c.	3568—Wheiteck vs. Kaysam.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
28—American Meter Co. vs. Battlin.	179—Brook et al. vs. Nordhausen.
64—Whitwell vs. Whitwell.	191—Paisted et al. vs. Union Koslin Co.
65—Van Voorhis vs. Jordon.	192—Waller vs. Waller.
68—Nicholson vs. Stenton.	194—Smith et al. vs. Taber.
69—Kearney vs. Butler.	196—Mandeville vs. Lloyd.
70—Same vs. Same.	193—Billings vs. Livingston et al.
73—Dykes vs. Barnett.	200—Bray vs. Smith.
99—Challis vs. Central Branch of the Union Pacific R. R. Co.	208—Noah vs. Pentland et al.
104—Fleming vs. Father Matthew T. A. B. So. No. 4.	211—Bailey, rec'r, vs. Rathbun.
108—Wolff vs. Andersen.	226—Specht vs. Baier.
109—Finlay vs. McClosky.	227—Macauley vs. Oglesby.
111—Phipps vs. Place.	234—Murphy vs. Gross.
124—Laurence vs. Binsse, et al.	242—Ginterman et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.
125—Cantrell vs. Phelps.	252—Hardie et al. vs. Spooner et al.
128—Henn vs. Loewell.	254—Peabody vs. Hart, &c.
151—The Mayor vs. Wood.	256—Sheffert vs. Steinmetz.
152—Fischer vs. Place Sugar Refining Co.	257—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
153—Johnson vs. Merchants Exchange Bank.	258—Seckendorf vs Herson.
165—Tilden vs. Sturgess.	260—Ballin vs. Hersch.
167—Loeschigk et al. vs. Butterfield et al.	262—Leavy, &c., vs. McMurray et al.
173—Van Houten vs. Fargo et al.	263—Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.
174—Stewart et al. vs. Keith.	265—Anderson vs. Anderson.
178—The Mayor, &c., vs. Connolly, &c.	272—Claflin et al. vs. Mandel et al.
	280—Cornell vs. Cornell.

Call No. 284— —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.	2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.	3585—Cassidy vs. Dunn.
3458—Mullen vs. Rice.	3491—Shillito, Jr., vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
3635—Lange, &c., vs. Havens et al.	2585—Pendru vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.	3643—Russell vs. Berrian.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.	3153—Willich et al. vs. Wood, et al.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.	3583—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.	2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.	3413—McDermott vs. Baar.
3626—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens.	

Short Causes.

3425—O'Beirne vs. Lloyd.	3717—The Mountain King Mining Company vs. Depew.
3543—Burke vs. Meyer.	
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3656—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	1808—Wild et al. vs. Beecher
3772—Mackay vs. Ballin et al.	1810—Hope vs. Barton.
3702—Mohr vs. Parsons.	1830—Werner et al. vs. Chute
3676—Smith et al. vs. Miller et al.	1842—Merchants' Bank of Albany vs. Carmichael.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum	1844—Van Wort et al. vs Trigler.
3420—Berry vs. Goldstein.	1846—Ham vs. W'msburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.	1882—Murphy vs. Walsh.
3808—Eagleson vs. Broughton.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Siebert vs. Kemper.	117—Farrell vs. Bishop.
34—Beebe vs. Fettretch.	152—Tasto vs. Archibald.
35—Same vs. Same.	158—Robinson vs. Davis.
36—Same vs. Same.	160—Flynn vs. Miller.
39—Pollen vs. Ohl.	161—Delme vs. Weil.
152—Graff vs. Munn.	162—Loder vs. Cutler.
147—Zinn vs. Lowenstein.	163—Tighe vs. Stern.
—Walker vs. Waddingham G. and S. M. Co.	164—Stilwell vs. McCormack.
155—Jones vs. Berry.	165—Young vs. Mulbern.
156—Lorey vs. Sheine.	166—Ernschweiler vs. Heyde.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. William Forin; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Ryan Richard Hyland; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thos. Mahoney; false pretences.
The People vs. James Ritchie; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. David McMahon; assault and battery; two cases.
The People vs. Peter S. Sause; assault and battery.
The People vs. Richard Welsh; cruelty to animals.
The People vs. Patrick Gillan; cruelty to animals.
The People vs. Peter Dwyer and Robert Potter; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Anton Montenesti and Jose Garrin; burglary and grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Tappen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
15—Eastman vs. McNamee.	60—Harding vs. Central Park R. R. Co.
79—Robinson vs. Fountain Oil Company.	61—Leonard vs. Jones.
89—Higgins vs. Miller.	27—Clarke vs. Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.
57—DeGraw vs. Conklin.	47—Meyers vs. Campbell.
92—Rowan vs. Hyatt.	76—Megarr vs. Welsly.
106—Sherman vs. Taft.	74—Gardner vs. Alexander.
110—Trimble vs. Sloper.	90—Fitchett vs. Fairchild.
113—Bergmann vs. Farrell.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Smith vs. McNamee.	117—Raleigh vs. Cormack.
34—Laird vs. Morgan.	118—Underhill vs. Mitchell et al.
93—Geldeke vs. Fromme.	119—Sandman vs. McCarthy.
100—Commeyer vs. Benton.	120—Thornton vs. Thompson.
105—Kettscham vs. Wick.	121—Maxwell vs. Halsey.
106—Raleigh vs. Skelly.	122—Kurth vs. Praat.
110—Bates vs. Wilson.	123—Marsteller vs. Simpson.
113—Marrener vs. Bethon.	124—Reed et al. vs. Lyman.
114—O'Neill vs. Sheridan.	125—Same vs. Same.
115—Smalley & Vail vs. Campbell.	
118—Behringer vs. Hurd.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—FORFEITURE UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1861—WHEN DOES IT ATTACH?

The Union Insurance Co. of New-Orleans, Appellants, vs. The United States and C. J. Wright, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. This is a case of confiscation upon a libel framed under the Act of Congress of August 6

1861, entitled, "An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." The subject of the proceeding is a tract of ground in the City of New-Orleans, with buildings thereon, proved to have been used and employed for the purpose of manufacturing and furnishing to the insurgent authorities guns, carbines, cutlasses, swords, and other arms and implements of war, during a period beginning in the autumn of 1861 and terminating at the capture of the city by the United States forces in April, 1862. The factory was carried on by Cook and Brother, who were lessees of one Leonce Burthe, under a lease dated September 18, 1861, in which the nature of the business to be carried on is mentioned.

Three interventions were made. On behalf of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, (the present appellant,) their President represented that three-twenty-fifths of the property had become the property of the Company by judicial sale, under a proceeding foreclosing a mortgage made by Burthe in favor of the Company. The debt of Burthe to the Company not being fully satisfied by the sale of the undivided three-twenty-fifths, suit was instituted, and judgment having been obtained for the balance, the remainder of the property was seized by the Sheriff on the 11th of April, 1864, who was prevented from advertising and selling it by a military order of the United States authorities. Upon this state of facts the Company claimed the property libelled, or so much of it as belonged to Burthe. They did not disclaim consent, as mortgagees, to the use of the property for the purposes mentioned, but declared their ignorance of the matters of fact alleged in the libel, declining either to admit or deny these facts, and disclaiming the applicability to themselves of the legal inferences to be drawn therefrom.

C. J. Wright, a citizen of Ohio, represented that he also was a judgment creditor, and was proceeding to advertise and sell the property of Burthe, under seizure by the United States Marshal in his favor, alleging priority for the satisfaction of his debt. Claim was also put in for three minor children for their undivided shares.

All the claimants averred loyalty. The Court dismissed the claim of Wright, of the Union Insurance Company, and of certain adults who had joined in the intervention of the minors Burthe, and condemned the property, excepting four undivided twenty-fifths, which were adjudged to the minors.

From this judgment appeal was taken by the Insurance Company only, it being contended that the use made of the property by the lessees, being plainly in aid of insurrection, would entail liability to confiscation, not of itself, but only if such use were consented to by the owner; and there is no proof of such consent by the Company. Unlike the act of July, 1862, the act of 1861, upon which the proceedings are founded, does not declare sales, transfers and conveyances of property prior to seizure, but subsequent to guilty use, to be null and void; and the Government takes the property on condemnation *cum onere*. The consent of the owner to the guilty use of the premises is not a matter of inference; it must be proved. The silence of the owner shows nothing, because it would have been dangerous for him to attempt to interfere. And as such consent would have been criminal, making the owner guilty of treason, it cannot be presumed against him. In this case, when the United States Marshal seized the property, it had ceased to belong to the owner who leased it, and had become by judicial sale the property of the claimant. The act of 1861 does not forfeit the property, but directs legal proceedings to procure its forfeiture. The title to the property was not divested by the guilty use, and only could be divested at the moment of legal sentence of condemnation. Confiscation, when decreed, relates back to the date of the guilty use, but *bona fide* purchasers or holders of liens created in the meantime are protected.

The Government contends that the language of the act is distinct and unequivocal. It sets forth in detail the predicament of the property, which is to be the subject-matter of the law, and then says that "all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found." It is submitted that these words import the same as if the language had been "all such property is hereby declared to be forfeited to the United States, from the time and by reason of the offence." The concluding words would as fitly follow the one phrase as the other: "And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned"—to cause such property as had been forfeited by offence "to be seized," &c. Hence, if there were no rule governing the case, the statute of itself discountenances even *bona fide* interests subsequently attaching without notice. But the rule is believed to be well settled in this Court, that a forfeiture in this country, under a statute which does not otherwise direct, attaches at the time of the offence.

Thos. J. Durant for appellant; Henry Stanberry and J. Hubley Ashton for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BOTTOMRY—BARRATRY OF MASTER—THE GOLD QUESTION—SALVAGE.

William E. Cowan vs. The brig Jacmel Packet and her Cargo.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel filed on a bottomry bond executed at the City of Colon, or Aspinwall, in New-Grenada, Jan. 7, 1867, by Thomas C. Saunders, master of the brig *Jacmel Packet*, on the vessel and her cargo, conditioned for the payment to the libelant at New-York, of $1,616 82, with 40 per cent. premium, the said amount in gold coin, having been advanced at Colon by the libelant to the master to furnish supplies and repairs for the vessel at Colon for a voyage to New-York. The bond also sets forth that the brig was, on the 6th of August, 1866, chartered and freighted at Singapore by her late master, John A. Dawes, to a house there, to convey a cargo of pepper and other articles to Melbourne, in Australia; that the cargo, with a slight deficiency, is on board; that the late master feloniously deviated from his voyage and brought the vessel and cargo to the port of Colon, and had already made arrangements to defraud the owners of the vessel and cargo by a sale thereof, when, through the instrumentality of the libelant, the papers and documents appertaining thereto were brought to light, and the barratry prevented, and the cargo and vessel secured to their lawful owners. The bond then states that it is agreed between Capt. Saunders and the United States Consul at Colon and the libelant, that the libelant "is entitled to a reward for the recovery of the property, as a fee, premium or salvage; which amount, it is mutually agreed, shall without delay be paid in the City of New-York, in United States gold, out of the proceeds of the said ship and cargo, and to be levied and adjudged by any competent average adjuster." The master then, by the instrument, mortgages and assigns to the libelant the vessel and cargo for the due fulfillment of the contract. The answer is put in by Lloyd's agent at New-York, intervening for the interest of underwriters in England on the cargo. There is no answer on the part of the vessel. The only affirmative defence set up in the answer for the cargo is that Capt. Saunders was not lawfully appointed master of the vessel, and had no power to execute the bond and make the vessel and cargo liable. The libelant was Lloyd's agent at Colon and also the British Consul there, at the time of the transactions in question. The vessel arrived at Colon, under the American flag, in December, 1866, and Capt. Dawes put her papers into the hands of the American Consul there. He put the papers into the hands of the libelant for an investigation of the case, and the libelant detected the fraud of Capt. Dawes. Thereupon Capt. Dawes abandoned the vessel and absconded, and the American Consul appointed Capt. Saunders to be master of the vessel, and directed him to take her to New-York, as the nearest proper port. There appears from the evidence to have been a necessity for all the repairs and supplies that are covered by the bond. All the averments of fact stated in the bond are supported by the evidence. The evidence shows that the libelant himself furnished directly to the vessel a large portion of the supplies, and paid bills for repairs and advanced money to the seamen for wages and paid the Consul's bill, and paid bills for articles used for repairs and also paid for supplies purchased at Colon from other parties. It is apparent from the evidence that the libelant furnished these supplies and paid and advanced these moneys on the credit of the vessel and cargo and not at all on the personal credit of the master or owners. The case was, therefore, a proper one for the giving of a bottomry bond. (1 Parsons on Maritime Law, Book 1, ch. 11, F. page 422, note 5 and cases cited.) And Capt. Saunders having been appointed master by the American Consul in a foreign port, agreeably to the usage of merchants, under the circumstances disclosed in this case, had the same authority to execute the bond as if he had been appointed directly by the owner of the vessel. [The *Zodiac*, 1 Hagg. Adm. R. 320; the *Nuova Loanese*, 22 Eng. Law and Eq. R., 623; Maclachlan on Merchant Shipping, 153.] The rate of maritime interest, 40 per cent., contracted for in the bond, is very high, but no objection is taken to it in the answer, as excessive under the circumstances. The bond is made payable within a reasonable time after the arrival of the vessel at New-York, or any other port, and previous to making any delivery of the cargo at any port. She arrived at New-York Feb. 2, 1867. The libel was filed Feb. 9, 1867, and the monition was returnable and returned Feb. 26, 1867. I award a decree to the libelant for the amount of his advances and payments, $1,616 82, and for 40 per cent. premium thereon, as maritime interest, amounting to $646 73, making a total of $2,263 55. No premium to make this amount equal to gold, can be allowed under the rule adopted in this Court. This sum of $2,263 55 will be subject to interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from Feb. 26, 1867, to the time of entering the decree herein. In regard to the claim for a reward or compensation to the libelant for his services in discovering the fraud of Capt. Dawes and preserving the vessel and cargo for their lawful owners, the claim is a proper one to be allowed under the bond. It is not allowed in any respect as salvage, but as a remuneration for services, *pro opere et labore*, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. On the facts the case resembles in many material points the case of the *Zodiac* (1 Hagg. Asm. R., 320) and the case of the *Gauntlet* (3 W. Rob., 82,) in both of which cases an allowance for kindred services was made on a bottomry bond which covered them. In the present case the libel avers that the vessel and cargo were worth $50,000. This averment is denied by the answer, and I find nothing in the proofs showing what their value was or what a proper allowance would be. I am therefore without any guide whereby to determine the amount. As the vessel has been sold in another suit on a claim for wages, and there is no balance remaining from her proceeds, if the amount of such remuneration to the libelant is not agreed upon between the libelant and the claimants of the cargo, there must be a reference to take testimony by which to fix it. When the amount is fixed, as it was by the bond to be paid out of the proceeds of vessel and cargo, and no time for payment was specified, the amount will be allowed at the date of entering the decree, without any interest upon it. The libelant will be entitled to the costs of the suit.

E. D. Benedict and J. Bolle Ritterband for the libelant; Martin & Smith for the claimants.

SECURITY FOR COSTS—WAGES.

Stephen W. Thurber et vs. al. The Schooner Caroline and Cornelia.—The libel in this case was filed by seamen to recover for a breach of contract. They alleged that they were employed on the schooner in this port for a voyage, but did not sign articles. They served a few days on board of her and were paid for that time and then were discharged without objection on their part. The claimants moved that the libelants file a stipulation for costs.

Held by the Court—That the action is not for wages for services performed, but for damages for breach of contract, the distinction between which claims is well settled—(2 Pars. Mar. Law, p. 573.) That the libelants, therefore, do not come under the forty-fifth rule of this Court which relieves seamen who sue *in rem* for wages on American vessels, and by rule forty-four they are required to give security for costs. Motion granted.

For libellants, Mr. Nash; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

COLLISION—VESSEL AT ANCHOR—NEGLIGENCE.

Peter G. Bradstreet et al. vs. The Brig Beaver.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the brig *Julia F. Carney* to recover damages for a collision between the vessels which occurred about 6 A. M. on Aug. 16, 1867, at the Quarantine ground in the harbor of New-York. The *Carney* had come in from Havana four days before the collision. The *Beaver* came in from sea the night before with a strong southerly and easterly breeze and anchored with but one anchor about four hundred feet to windward of the *Carney*. The answer of the *Beaver* alleged that the collision was occasioned by her drifting foul of the *Carney* without fault on her part, and that the *Carney* could have avoided her by paying out chain. The chain of the *Beaver* parted, which occasioned her drifting.

Held by the Court—That as the *Carney* was at anchor at the time of the collision and the *Beaver* was in motion, the presumption of law is that the *Beaver* was in fault, unless the *Carney* was anchored in an improper place, (1 Pars. Mar. Law, p. 201 and note 8,) and that the *Carney* was not so anchored; that the evidence shows that the collision was caused by negligence on the part of the *Beaver*, in anchoring with but one anchor and not dropping the other when the wind and sea increased, or until after the collision had occurred. (The *Volcano*, 2 W. Rob., 337; the *Massachusetts*, 1 W. Rob., 371; the *Northampton*, 1 Spinks, 152.) That it was negligence on her part not to have dropped her second anchor in season to have avoided the collision, which, on the evidence, she could have done by prompt action on her part; and the reason why it was not done was because there was no sufficient watch on deck; that the *Carney* did all she could, having paid out all the chain she could. Decree for libelant.

COMMISSION PRACTICE.

Joseph M. Price, Administrator, et al. vs. The Ship Norway.—This was an application on the part of the claimants for a commission to examine a witness. The affidavits showed that the witness was residing near Goa, in the East Indies, and that after diligent inquiry the claimants had been unable to find the name of any official or merchant residing there, or any one else whom it would be proper to name as Commissioner, except the wife of the witness, who was a lady of intelligence and education, and the motion was made to appoint her as Commissioner. After hearing counsel, the Court granted the motion.

For libelants, Mr. Van Vleeck; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict and Benedict.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge BLATCHFORD has promulgated the following additional rule in bankruptcy:

Ordered—That hereafter in cases of orders to show cause, made according to Form No. 51, on petitions of bankrupts for discharges from their debts, no meeting of creditors except the first shall be ordered or had, unless some assets have come to the hands of the assignee; but where in any such case any assets have come to the hands of the assignee, then the order to show cause shall contain a provision, under General Order No. 25, for the holding of the second and third meetings of creditors and for notices thereof.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

FRAUDULENT BRANDING.

United States vs. Devlin, Tappen and Le Van.—This case, already adjourned three times in consequence of the absence of witnesses on the part of the prosecution, was again called on yesterday.

District-Attorney Tracy said the attachments against the defaulting witnesses had not yet been returned, and the officers were still in search of the absenting gentlemen. From information received last evening as to their whereabouts he had expected to receive a dispatch announcing the probability of their appearance; but no such dispatch had yet been received, and he was therefore compelled to ask for a further adjournment of the case until the morrow. Meanwhile he would move the arraignment of John Devlin for acting as wholesale dealer in spirits without a license.

Mr. Evarts (of counsel for prisoners) condemned the conduct of the District-Attorney in thus postponing the cases. He (Mr. Evarts) had imperative orders elsewhere which he could not attend to if this matter was not disposed of.

The Court remarked that the arrangement of the case lay with the District-Attorney.

Mr. Stoughton (of counsel for Government) observed that there would be no difficulty in accommodating Mr. Evarts' wishes. The case stood over until next day, but would in reality be adjourned until Monday, when they hoped to be able to go on.

The Court—The case stands over until to-morrow, with the understanding that the postponement will be continued until Monday, in order that the Court may avail themselves of the opportunity to hear other cases.

Mr. Brady then moved that the case against Devlin alone be postponed until Monday to give him time to prepare his defence, and then he may be compelled to move its adjournment until next term. The Court granted the motion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CHANGE OF RESIDENCE—A QUARREL BETWEEN QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

The People of the State ex rel. William A. Cobb vs. Jas. R. Allaben.—This is an action brought to test the title to the office of Quarantine Commissioner. The relator, Cobb, was appointed a Commissioner of Quarantine under and by virtue of the act of 1863. On the representations of certain interested persons, the Governor of the State appointed the defendant, Allaben, as a Commissioner in May, 1867. The representations were that Commissioner Cobb's office had become vacant by reason of his removal from New-York to Paterson, N. J. In section 54 of the Laws of 1863, chapter 358, it is provided that "the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three discreet persons, citizens of this State, who shall be residents of the Metropolitan Police District, as Commissioners of Quarantine for the purposes of this act, who shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified." Section 55 provides that the salary of these Commissioners shall be $2,500 per year.

Mr. Cobb found himself one morning deprived of his office, the defendant having been appointed in his place. The law says the Governor may fill vacancies; and the defendants' statement is that Cobb removed his residence from New-York to Paterson, N. J., which is without the Metropolitan District.

The only question for the jury was, did Mr. Cobb change his place of residence? Several witnesses were introduced to give testimony on this point. On the part of the plaintiff, evidence was given tending to show that he sold out his place in Brooklyn, and went on a visit to Paterson, N. J. It was simply a visit, the plaintiff never intending to change his residence.

Witnesses for the defence testified that Cobb stated to them that, owing to his health and that of his wife, he had gone to live with his son-in-law in New-Jersey; and one witness was positive that Cobb said he intended to spend the rest of his days there. He sold his house and lot in Brooklyn in December, 1866.

In charging the jury the Court said this was a contest as to who was entitled to the office of Commissioner of Quarantine. The question of fact for the jury was whether there was a change of residence by the plaintiff. If the latter was not a resident of the Metropolitan District there was a vacancy, and the Governor had the right to make the appointment that he did. If Cobb was a resident, either in New-York or Brooklyn, at that time, then there was no vacancy, and of course there was no legal appointment. Much had been said about the great age of one of the parties, but that had nothing to do with the case. Then, again, as to the question of notice. It is claimed that there was none given, but that makes no difference, said the Judge; the Governor had the right to make the appointment without notice if Cobb resided in New-Jersey. Did he change his residence? Very much depended upon the intention. Residence might be changed in the twinkling of an eye. If Cobb is a credible witness, and never designed to change his residence to New-Jersey, then the jury ought to say that by their verdict. But if they believed he went to Paterson to remain, no matter for how short a time, then he had changed his residence and ought not to succeed in this action. A mere temporary change, unaccompanied with the intent to reside there, would not be sufficient.

At the conclusion of the charge the counsel for the defendant asked the Court to say to the jury that the act of the Governor was conclusive.

The Court said no, I refuse that; it is not conclusive. The question of residence determines his power.

After a few minutes' absence the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Wm. A. Cobb.

Counsel for defendants thereupon asked for time in which to make a case on appeal with a stay of proceedings meantime. The time to make a case was granted (ten days,) but the stay of proceedings refused.

For plaintiff, Attorney-General Martindale and A. G. Rice; for defendant, Ira Shafer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Mullin and a Jury.

STREETS OUT OF REPAIR—VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Patrick Campbell vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.—At about 6 o'clock A. M. on the 5th of October, 1864, the plaintiff with a friend was driving in a light wagon along Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, when their horse and wagon suddenly plunged into an excavation in the middle of the street, ten feet deep. The horse managed to get out, but plaintiff and his friend were thrown under the horse, and the animal and the wagon passed over them, injuring both severely. The suit was brought by Campbell to recover for his injuries, and also for the injuries to the horse, the breaking of the wagon, the breaking of a gold watch, &c. The testimony was that the horse was worth $500. He was so badly injured that after being kept thirteen months he was sold for $15. The doctor's bill for [illegible] was $75; the cost of repairing the wagon was $25, &c. For all the damage sustained plaintiff claimed $2,000, and the jury awarded $1,100.

For plaintiff, Mr. H. D. Lapaugh; for defendants, Mr. Hackett.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge E. Darwin Smith.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE LITIGATION—THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. James E. Hayes et al.—In this case the Court has just made the following order: That the motion to revive the injunction, &c., be denied; and that the order made by Judge Barnard on the 4th of September, 1867, dissolving said injunction, be affirmed, and the said injunction be dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

In the case of Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. John A. Duff, the order of the Court is, that the motion made to remove said Duff from the receivership be denied; and further, that Duff be restrained from making any new lease of the premises, or extending or renewing the existing lease made by him to the defendant, Hayes; and also from making any improvements or repairs upon the said premises at the expense of the estate, without the special leave of the Court for that purpose granted, on due notice to the plaintiff's attorney; and that $10 costs of the motion abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Sarah Perry vs. Meyer Rosenblatt.—This is an action for damages for an arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, made at the instigation of defendant in August last under the following circumstances: Plaintiff's husband was the lessee of the premises No. 244 Third-avenue, of which defendant was owner, and under the order of the Board of Health defendant had constructed a sewer under the house to the back yard, and was about to erect in the rear of the yard three privies for the use of the three adjoining houses of which plaintiff occupied the middle one. Defendant claims that under the verbal lease of the premises made with plaintiff's husband, he was allowed to construct privies for all the houses in plaintiff's yard. In constructing the privies plaintiff directed his workmen to make use of plaintiff's house for transporting the brick, lumber, mortar, &c., from the street to the yard. Plaintiff objected to their doing so and nailed up the back hall-door so they could not pass through. Defendant pulled down the barriers and again the door was nailed. Defendant after several times threatening to have plaintiff arrested, finally went to the Station-house and made a complaint, and a policeman was sent and arrested Mrs. Perry and took her to the Station-house, and thence to Jefferson Market Police Court, where the complaint was dismissed by the magistrate and defendant discharged. The arrest was made during the absence of plaintiff's husband, and she was kept in custody about two hours, for which she asks $5,000 damages. Plaintiff is a very respectable lady and the wife of Rev. Soloman Perry, a clergyman of the M. E. Church.

Defendant justifies the arrest on the ground that plaintiff was obstructing the execution by him of an order of the Board of Health, and also preventing exercise by him of what he alleges was a right stipulated for in the lease. Defendant denies that there was any stipulation in the lease permitting defendant to construct three privies on the premises, and by consent of counsel all the issues in the case are to be tried in this action.

The case is still on.

C. Shaffer for plaintiff, A. R. Dyett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Monell.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN BONDS.

Leavitt & Co. vs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.—This was an application for an injunction restraining defendants from paying interest on $230,000 worth of bonds held by plaintiffs to any other parties but themselves. It appeared from affidavits and statements of counsel that defendants were appointed financial agents in this City of the Chilian and Peruvian Governments for the sale of two million dollars worth of bonds issued by those Governments, and for paying the interest thereon as it accrued. Plaintiffs advanced the sum of $230,000 on these bonds, after having, as they claim, consulted defendants as to the security and safety of the investment, and received from them a favorable reply. The interest on the bonds is seven per cent., and the amount accruing Jan. 1 on those held by plaintiffs was $17,500. Before the time for the payment of the interest arrived the Peruvian Minister forbade defendants from paying the interest on plaintiff's bonds, on the ground that said bonds had been improperly put in circulation by an earlier and previous holder. Plaintiffs, who claim to be *bona fide* holders of the bonds, without notice of any such objection to them, either from the Peruvian Government or its agents in this City, now ask for an injunction, as before stated.

Mr. Tracey, who appeared for the defendants, took the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction over the defendants or the money in question—the former being the agents, and the latter the money of a foreign Government.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

Mr. Cram for plaintiffs; Mr. Tracey for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Judge Monell.

J. G. Roth vs. T. H. Stout; motion granted.

Catherine Jenkins vs. D. E. Wheeler; motion granted.

The American Watch Company vs. Jacob Erich; judgment for plaintiff.

J. D. Hammond vs. J. H. Christie; motion denied with $7 costs.

L. Wilschunske vs. P. E. Fitzpatrick et al.; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

B. Bunbaum vs. L. Bernheimer et al.; motion opening default granted.

Margaret Mazzini vs. Bernhard Arnaud; motion granted.

E. A. Lovejoy vs. J. McKesson et al.; motion of reference granted.

J. Preston vs. H. Weil, impleaded, &c., et al.; motion granted.

Same vs. H. Weil and Felix Weil; motion granted.

Schuylkill Navigation Company vs. H. Weil et al.; motion denied without costs.

L. F. Merritt vs. C. Walsh; motion granted.

E. Loss et al. vs. C. F. Wetmore; default opened and cause sent to a referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Eppes vs. Cusack; motion granted.

Miller et al. vs. Croft; motion denied with $7 costs.

Quackenbush et al. vs. Brooks; motion denied with $10 costs.

Owen vs. Friend et al.; motion granted on payment of the costs of the action.

Michor vs. Groux et al.; the plaintiff's proceedings subsequent to the defendants' default were irregular, &c. See memoranda.

Putnam et al vs. Putnam et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Ann E. Hall vs. John C. Hall; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Gehrman et al. vs. Schaalman; see memoranda.

Haag et al. vs. Siedler; motion granted; defendant may answer in five days on payment of $10 costs of motion, &c.

Bouillon vs. Berhard; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Allin vs. Beach et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Hart vs. Murphy; defendant may answer in five days on payment of costs of this motion, &c.

Hulin, &c., vs. The Steam Syphon Company; motion granted upon the payment of $10 costs, &c.

In the Matter of Eva Maria Dean, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

Norman vs. Norman; motion granted and reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard.

J. B. Marsh et al. vs. Henry B. Hewett; motion for new trial denied and stay vacated; extra allowance of $50 granted to defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Judge Barrett.

Ward vs. Gove; motion for injunction and receiver denied, and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs; see opinion.

Taggart vs. The American Refining Company; motion denied without costs. See mem.

By Judge Brady.

Samson vs. Schiverin; motion denied upon the ground that another and prior action is pending, in which relief may be given.

W. B. Johnson vs. A. Wolf, Jr., et al.; motion granted without costs.

A. Nottebohm vs. L. Tilman; motion granted.

J. C. Martin et al. vs. C. Kunzmuller; motion granted.

R. Green et al. vs. E. N. Lawrence et al.; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

George A. Wicks et al. vs. Michael Christie et al.; motion for injunction denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following cases were passed upon yesterday at the Court of General Sessions:

JURY TRIALS.

A boy named Julius Carhley was tried for burglary, the proof against him being that a number of articles were found in his possession that had been stolen from Christie-street Grammar-school building on the night of the 13th inst. The jury convicted Julius, but for good reasons the Judge suspended sentence, and the prisoner was discharged.

Philip Cohen, a furrier, was arraigned for stealing a bed-quilt from Joseph Base, of No. 85 Bayard-street, on the 10th of December last. The testimony against the prisoner was defective, and the jury therefore acquitted him.

PLEAS.

Walter Freeman pleaded guilty of an indecent assault upon Margaret Ferriman, of No. 658 Broadway. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Lewis and Martin McGowan, the former 17 and the latter 20 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing two coats, worth $89, from Mr. Oren S. Baldwin, of No. 259 Canal-street. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and to pay $100 fine.

Joseph W. Gillespie, alias J. Hammond, pleaded guilty of stealing a horse and wagon, worth $690, which he hired from Wm. Lamule, of Nos. 57 and 59 Mercer-street, on the 2d ult. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN 23.

Before Judge Tappen.

ACTION AGAINST THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Mary Harty, Administratrix of the Estate of Philip Harty, Deceased, vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.—This was an action for $5,000. Defendants run a railroad in the State of New-Jersey, and were so employed on the 30th of November, 1866. On the day in question, near the town of South Bergen, Hudson County, Harty was walking upon the railroad crossing, the property of defendants. About that time, in broad daylight, the train from New-York duly made its appearance, running at the proper time and place. He was first seen walking on the south track; but for some reason left it, and went on the north track, which he had hardly done when the engine struck him, and threw him on an adjoining broken car. The injuries he received on the occasion were the cause of death. On the part of plaintiff it was alleged that the place where Harty was killed was a common thoroughfare for parties who worked in an adjacent slaughter-house; that though he at first walked on the the south track he left it because a train was shortly about to come up that way; and he went on the north track because he had not heard the noise of the upcoming train which at that place ran very noiselessly, and had not rung its bell as it ought to have done. By the defendants' counsel it was argued that Harty was a trespasser on the track, and his death was merely the result of his own carelessness; that the train could not possibly have been stopped in time, so suddenly was Harty's change from one track to the other; that the bell was not rung, inasmuch as it was unnecessary, there being a clear road before them, and no person really in the way, for Harty was on an entirely different track. The case at both sides having concluded, and the respective counsel having summed up, his Honor charged the jury, and remarked that if persons having business at the slaughter-house used the railway crossing, where Harty was killed, with the assent of the company—and the knowledge of the defendant is held to be consent—then he could not be styled a trespasser. It was admitted there was no whistle blown or bell rung, as the law required, and if he were not rightfully on the track he could not ask the condition of the observance of that statutory provision; but if he were rightfully on the track the omission clearly entitled him to recover. They should also bear in mind whether any heedless act on the part of deceased contributed to the accident. This was a question for their consideration. After giving some directions on the question of damages, the jury retired to deliberate upon its verdict.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Thompson.

COLLISION BETWEEN CARRIAGES.

George Cummings vs. John Conway.—This was an action for $500 damages sustained by reason of plaintiff's carriage having collided with another driven by the defendant. Conway was driving his carriage behind that of Cummings, when in attempting to move forward he brought his carriage in contact with the one before him and irreparably injured it.

The jury found for plaintiff, $325.

ACTION FOR RENT.

Robert Bage vs. Julia Chapin.—This was an action for $200, three months rent of premises. On the part of the plaintiff it was claimed that about May, 1866, defendant rented from him the premises No. 218 Raymond-street, at the yearly rent of $800 a year, to be payable in equal quarterly payments. The term was to end in May, 1867, and three installments were duly paid; but when the fourth was demanded Mrs. Chapin refused to pay on the ground that she had not rented the premises; that she had merely acted as the agent of another to whom she referred Mr. Bage for payment. It was contended by plaintiff that Mrs. Chapin rented the house, and in support of this he mentioned an offer of a lesser sum made by Mrs. Chapin, in payment of the money due. Counsel for defendant moved a non-suit on the ground that it was not shown defendant acted other than as agent. His Honor was of the same opinion, and granted the non-suit.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

MICHAEL A. POALICCHI, No. 101 Third-avenue, states that Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock, being alone in his store, WM. O'BRIEN, a boy of 15 years, with two companions of his own age, came in, and while they attracted his attention O'BRIEN made a rush upon the money drawer, and seizing the $45 it contained was in the act of leaving the store when POALICCHI, who had noticed the proceeding, grappled with him and cried for the Police. Officers YOUNG and HIBBARD arrived in answer to the alarm, when O'BRIEN was secured, but his two companions managed to escape. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

TRICK AND DEVICE.

It was alleged that JOHN JOHNSTON, a colored man, went to the grocery at No. 238 Mercer-street, representing that he had been sent by Mr. LELAND, of the St. Julien Hotel, and obtained butter, tea and eggs, of the value of $15. It being subsequently discovered that these representations were false, JOHNSTON was arrested and committed.

AN OVERLOADED TEAM.

Officer FAIRCHILD, of the Fifteenth Precinct, said that being informed by Mayor HOFFMAN that a man was endeavoring to compel two horses to draw a truck on which twenty-five barrels of flour were loaded, and that the horses were already much exhausted from over exertion, he had arrested the truckman, who gave the name of JOB FRAZER. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of $300 bail upon a charge of cruelty to animals.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23, 1868.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110¾	10	Am. Ex.	75¾
16,000	do.	110¾	100	Cum. Coal Pf.	35
6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s.C. '62	110⅜	40	N. Y. Cen. R	130⅝
50,000	do.	110⅜	300	do.	130⅝
500	do.	110⅜	100	do.b60	130⅝
200	do.	110⅜	200	do.	130⅝
8,000	do	110⅜	25	Erie R	75⅞
29,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	108⅜	1500	do.	75⅞
			500	do.b60	75⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	109¼	100	do.b30	75⅞
			200	do.	75⅞
15,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	106⅝	100	Erie R. Pr.	77
5,000	do.	106⅝	500	Hud. Riv. R.	145
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue	106⅞	100	do.	145⅛
			11	do.	143
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40.C.	103⅛	26	Mich. Cen.	111⅞
500	do.	103⅛	100	do.	111⅞
10	do.	103⅛	10	do.	112
145,000	do.	103⅛	600	M. So. & N. I. R.	89⅛
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	106⅛	100	do.	89⅛
			1200	do.	89⅛
70,000	do.	106⅞	300	do.b30	89⅛
400	do. Small	106⅞	100	do.b30	89⅛
1,000	do. 3d ser.	106⅞	100	do.b30	90
2,000	do.	106⅞	150	do.	89⅞
3,400	do. Small	106⅞	100	Illinois Cen.	132½
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅛
13,000	do.	60⅛	1200	do.	96⅞
21,000	do.	60⅛	600	do.	96⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	51⅞	200	do.	96⅞
32,000	do.	52	300	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	100	2800	do.	73⅛
3,000	do.	100	100	do.	73⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	78	2100	Mil. & St. Paul	52
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	85⅛	300	Clev. & Tol.	109⅛
			300	do.	109⅛
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92⅞	700	do.	109⅛
3,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	98⅞	1000	do.	109⅛
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100	200	do.	109⅛
14,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅛	400	do.	109⅛
4,000	O. & M. 1st M.	89	200	Chi. & R. I.	97⅛
64	Bank of Commerce	115⅛	200	do.	97⅛
25	Ocean Bank	101	600	do.	97⅛
8	Ninth Nat. Bk.	103	100	do.b30	97⅛
30	Fourth N. Bk.	103	450	M. & St. P. Pf.	66
45	Phoenix Bank	104	500	do.	66⅛
300	Canton Co.	57⅛	400	do.	66⅛
200	do.	57	50	Tol., W. & W.	45⅛
200	do.	57	100	do.	45⅛
500	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	103⅞
100	do.b30	38⅛	100	do.	103⅞
300	do.	38⅛	200	do.	103⅞
100	Quicksilver	27⅛	1600	do.	103⅞
200	do.	27⅛	200	do.	103⅞
400	Pacific Mail	110	50	New-Jersey R. x-d	130
50	do.	110⅛	300	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15⅛
200	do.	110⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.	52
100	do.	97	200	do.	51
100	Atlantic Mail	97⅛	250	O. & Miss. R.	34
100	do.	97⅛	400	do.	33⅞
200	do.	97⅛	100	do.	33⅞
400	do.	98	1500	do.	33⅞
100	do.	98⅛	1600	do.b30	33⅞
100	do.	99	2200	do.	33⅞
300	Wells, Fargo Ex.	46⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R. Pf.	72
30	Adams Ex. Co.	78⅛	300	Mar. & C. 1st P.	12
100	do.	78⅛	100	H. & St. J. R.	59
60	U.S. Ex. Co.	78⅛	200	H. & St. J. Pf.	69⅞
10	Mer. U. Ex.	38	200	do.	69⅞
50	do.	38⅛	800	do.	70
100	do.	38	200	do.	70⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	111	100	Adams Ex.	78⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 small	110	800	Erie R.	75⅞
			400	do.b30	75⅞
53,000	do.	110⅛	50	Erie R. Pr.	77⅛
93,000	do.	110⅛	200	Reading R.	94⅛
93,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65	109⅛	2400	do.	94⅛
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107	100	M. S. & N. I. R. s60	89⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New issue	107⅛	200	do.	89⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	103⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R.	132⅛
33,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	103⅛	27	do.	132
4,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 3d Ser.	107	100	do.	132⅛
2,700	do. Small	106⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	96⅞
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	100	100	do.	96⅞
50	Canton Co.	57⅛	200	do.b60	96⅞
200	do.	58	400	Chic. & N. W.	60⅞
300	do.	58⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R.	133⅛
200	do.	58⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	136
300	do.	58⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b30	73⅛
300	do.	58⅛	500	Cleve. & Tol.	109⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	1400	do.	109⅛
300	Mariposa Prf. b30	14	600	Chic. & R. I.	97⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	27⅛	100	do.	97⅛
100	Pac. Mail	111⅛	100	M. & St. P.	51⅛
300	do.	111⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66
200	do.	112	400	P. F. W. & C.	104⅛
800	do.	112⅛	500	do.	104⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	98	100	do.	104⅛
100	do.	97⅛	100	do.	104⅛
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	46	100	do.	104⅛
100	Amer. Ex.	75	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	52
100	U. S. Ex.	78⅞	100	do.	51⅞
1200	N. Y. Cen.	131	200	do.	51⅞
200	do.	131⅛	600	Ohio & M. R.	33⅞
1000	do.b60	131⅛	500	do.	33⅞
1000	do.	131	300	H. & St. J. Pf.	70
500	do.	130⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co	58	100	Mil. & St. P.	51⅞
100	do.	57¾	400	do.	51¾
100	do.b10	57¾	100	do.c	51¾
600	do.	57¾	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66
100	Adams Ex. Co.	78¾	200	do.	66⅛
100	do.	78⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103
400	do.	79	100	do.b10	103¼
100	Quick. Min.	27	200	do.	103⅛
100	do.	27⅛	1200	O. & Miss. R.	33⅞
100	do.	27	100	do.	33⅞
200	do.	27⅛	200	do.c	33⅞
300	Pacific Mail	109⅝	300	do.b10	34
100	do.b5	109⅞	200	do.c	33⅞
400	do.	109⅝	600	do.b30	34
200	do.b10	110	200	do.b3	34
1100	do.	110	400	M. S. & N. I.	89⅝
100	do.	110⅛	400	do.	89⅞
800	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	200	do.	89⅞
1500	do.b10	38⅛	200	do.	89
800	do.b5	38⅛	2100	Clev. & Pitts.	97
500	do.	38⅛	800	do.	96⅞
200	do.c	38⅛	800	do.c	96⅞
1100	N. Y. Cen.	130	800	do.	96⅞
100	do.	130⅛	600	do.	96⅞
200	do.b30	130⅛	600	Clev. & Tol.	108⅞
200	do.b3	130	300	do.b10	108⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	98½	200	do.	108⅞
2800	Erie R.	75⅞	200	do.	108⅞
3800	do.	75⅞	200	do.b30	108⅞
300	do.b30	75⅞	400	do.b0	108⅞
800	do.b3	75⅞	200	do.	108⅞
400	do.c	75⅞	2100	Chic. R. I. & P.	97½
300	do.b5	75⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	60⅞
1200	Reading R.	93⅞	2800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
800	do.	93⅞	200	do.b5	73⅝
45	do.	93⅞	300	do.	73⅝
400	do.c	93⅞	400	do.b10	73⅛
200	Hudson R.	145			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Canton Co.	58	600	Hud. Riv. R.	145
10	Amer. Ex.	75	200	do.	145⅛
5	do.	75⅛	100	do.b10	145⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co.	79	100	do.c	145
100	do.	79⅛	1200	Reading R.	93⅞
300	do.	79⅛	2400	do.b30	94
100	do.b10	79⅛	3600	do.	94
10	Mer. U. Ex.	38	400	do.	94⅛
300	do.	38⅛	1500	do.	94⅛
100	do.b15	38⅛	400	do.b3	94⅛
100	do.c	38⅜	300	M. & St. P.	51½
100	Quicksilver	27	300	do.	51⅝
100	do.c	27⅛	100	do.	51⅜
2300	Pacific Mail	111	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66
1200	do.	111⅛	600	do.	76⅛
300	do.	111⅛	800	do.	66⅛
200	do.	111⅛	400	Alt. & T. H.	51
400	do.	111	2200	Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	98	400	do.	33⅞
200	do.	98⅛	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	89½
300	do.	98⅛	300	do.	89⅛
100	W. U. Tel.	38	200	do.c	89⅛
100	do.b10	38⅛	200	do.b3	89⅛
100	Boston W. P.	20	600	Clev. & Pitts.	96⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	130⅝	100	do.	96⅞
200	do.	130⅝	2400	Clev. & Tol.	109⅛
2200	Erie R.	75⅞	800	C., R. I. & P.	97⅛
500	do.b10	75⅞	100	do.b10	97⅛
5200	do.	75⅞	100	do.	97⅛
400	do.b5	75⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	60⅞
400	do.	75⅞	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3.	73⅛
500	do.s10	75⅞	200	do.	73⅛
200	do.s5	75⅞	100	do.c	73⅛
800	P., F. W. & Ch.	103⅞	300	do.	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	58½	900	P. Ft. W. & C.	104⅛
100	do.s60	58	200	do.	104⅛
30	Amer. Ex.	75	100	do.	104⅛
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	46	1500	Ohio & Miss R.	33⅞
200	Adams Express	78⅜	200	do.b10	33⅞
200	do.b10	78⅜	400	do.	33⅞
800	Mer. U. Ex.	38	100	do.b30	33⅞
100	do.b10	38⅛	100	do.s3	33⅞
100	do.s5	38	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅛
800	Pacific Mail	111⅛	800	do.	89⅛
100	do.	111⅛	100	do.s10	89
300	do.	111⅛	100	do.b3	89⅛
100	West. Union T.	38⅛	200	do.b15	89⅛
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅞	3100	Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅞
300	do.	130⅞	400	do.b3	96⅞
200	do.b3	130⅞	200	do.b10	96⅞
2800	do.	130⅞	400	do.	96⅞
100	do.b5	130⅞	200	Cl. & Tol.	109⅛
1600	Erie R.	75⅞	400	do.	109⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	144⅞	200	do.	109⅛
200	Harlem R.	130	800	do.	109⅛
1200	Reading R.	94⅛	1800	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅛
1600	do.	94⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	60⅞
200	do.b15	94⅛	100	do.	60⅞
200	do.s5	94⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	73⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	52	100	do.	73⅛
200	do.	51⅛	200	do.b10	73⅛
300	do.	51⅛	200	do.s10	73⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul. b10.	51⅛	100	do.b5	73⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅛	100	do.b15	73⅛

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, P. M.

The Gold Room advanced nearly one ₱ cent to-day over the average sales of Wednesday, said to be on Washington telegrams of a financial or currency import. The sales were 139⅞@139¾@139⅞@140@140⅛@140⅛. It matters little in seasons of speculative excitement, whether such telegrams as we have named are premature on their very face, or based on common sense or reasonable authority. They are used for the moment, and generally with more or less effect, because of the want of information or forethought among the operators as to the routine of Congressional legislation. Thus, for example, a rumor to-day was to the effect that the House Committee on Banking and Currency will *probably report* the Bill to substitute Greenbacks for the National Bank Currency. If such a Bill were made law, it would mean the expansion of Legal Tender Money. But the mere reporting of the Bill would not imply its passage through the House of Representatives any more than its passage through the House would imply the sanction of the Senate, or its passage through both Houses (except by a very large majority in each) would imply the approval of the President or its passage over the President's veto. Our own present conviction is that no such measure will become a law at the present session of Congress. And we doubt whether any measure of positive Currency expansion will be entertained by the majority of the Senate, unless more distinctly and imperatively demanded by the popular sentiment and business interests of the country than seems at present likely to be interposed. It may be that an amendment to the National Currency Act will find favor to the extent of relaxing the present limit of $300,000,000, so as to accommodate the Southern States, as they are successfully reconstructed, and some of the Western States that failed to secure a fair distribution of the present $300,000,000. Indeed, the opinion gains ground that the chief defect in the National Banking and Currency Act, as compared with the New-York Free Banking System, upon which it was in other respects modeled, is its want of perfect freedom and flexibility in the limitation of circulation to a given arbitrary sum, without reference to the law of supply and demand, or the actual wants of the country, or the rule by which profitable banking (as formerly in the State of New-York) should be governed. It may also turn out, should the revenues of the Treasury continue to fall short, as they have done for two months past, of its necessary expenditures, that Congress will create a new class of temporary obligations, the interest to be paid in currency; or else authorize the renewal of part of the Seven-Thirty per cents. or Compound-notes yet to mature; but this would not necessarily be currency expansion, although directed to the limitation of the gold-bearing public debt to $2,000,000,000. Indeed, it is to be hoped that from the gradual improvement in trade, and with it the increase of the customs and internal revenues, *and the economy of Congress*, the necessity of any action at all, in this direction, will be avoided.

There is no change in the easy condition of the Money market. The supply at 6 ₱ cent. is larger than the Brokers can employ, even with the large increase of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The surplus is employed, in a considerable measure, in the Public Funds, which have all made a further advance in price to-day. The old 5-20s, May and November, are 110⅞ for the 1862's and 109⅞ for the 1865s. The new January and July are 107@107⅛ ₱ cent., and the 7.30s 107 and interest. The 10-40 5 ₱ cents are 103⅛ ₱ cent.

There was another day of excitement and advancing prices on the Stock Exchange in the Railways and Miscellaneous Shares, and the business very large at the Boards and in the Long Room of the Exchange. The activity was even more general than yesterday. The Vanderbilt (New-York) Roads were as high as 131⅛ for Central, 145⅛ for Hudson and 125@126 for Harlem. Erie was in higher favor and sold at 76; Toledo brought 110, Reading 95, Fort Wayne 104⅛ and Ohio and Mississippi 33⅞@34 ₱ cent. The Northwest and the St. Paul Stocks were better than yesterday, and Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern higher and in large demand. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail advanced to 112⅛ ₱ cent.; Canton after selling down to 56⅞ reached to 58⅛; Quicksilver sold at 27⅛; Western Telegraph steady and the Express Stocks in fair demand—the most active being Adams and Merchants' Union.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold left off firm; the Foreign Exchanges steady on the basis of 109⅝@⅞ for standard 60-day Bills on London. The Railways were weaker, especially Erie:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅛	103⅛	Missouris	100	100⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞	110⅞	Northwest	60⅞	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅞	107⅛	N. West Pref	73⅛	73
N. Y. Central	129	130	Rock Island	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	75⅞	74⅞	Fort Wayne	102⅞	103⅞
Hudson	143⅞	144	W. U. Telegraph	38	38
Reading	93⅞	94⅛	St. Paul Pref	65⅞	65⅞
Mich. Southern	89⅛	89⅞	St. Paul Com	51⅞	51⅛
Ohio and Miss	33⅞	33	Pacific Mail	109⅞	111
Pittsburgh	96⅞	96	American Gold	139⅞	140⅛
Tenn 6s, new	60⅛	60⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	138	5 20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1868	138	5-20 coup., 1867	107
6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	110⅞	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	116⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	107
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1874	107
5-20 coup., small, 1862	109⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7-3-10 2d series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7-3-10 3d series	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ cent. '70	101⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1872	101⅛	Illinois War Loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1873	101⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	98
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1874	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	101	Tennessee new bds	60⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1877	101	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	42⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1878	101	Virginia 6s., n. b.	41
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1874	95⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	77
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	99	North Carolina 6s.	65
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	101	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51⅞
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	North Car. 6s, n. b.	51
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101⅛	Missouri 6s	99⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. 6s	88⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	100
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	California 7s.	125
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of North Am's	104
Manhattan	135	Hanover	108
Merchants'	113	Irving	105
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	126½
America	136	Shoe and Leather	109½
Phenix	104	Continental	101
Greenwich	165	St. Nicholas	106¼
National	107	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107	Importers' & Trad's	115
State of New-York	106½	Park	140
Commerce	115½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Central National	103½
Ocean	101	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	114½	Ninth National	103
Bank of the Repub.	114	Oriental Bank	131

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	128	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	98⅞	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M con.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73½
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 p.c.	98	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	85½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Exten. B.	85	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	72
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,844,903 11; total payments, $2,369,643 26; balance, $106,041,737 66. The receipts include for Customs $233,000; for Gold Notes, $1,402,000.

The Berdan Firearms Company have declared a dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. MORTON & Co., No. 30 Broad-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Henry-st., s. s., lot No. 315, (Rutger's estate) 25x10	$5,000
Lewis-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100	nom.
Lewis-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100	nom.
Sullivan-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Prince-st., 25x100	10,670
Suffolk-st., No. 5	} 28,300
Madison-st., Nos. 48, 50, 52	
Hester-st., No. 12	
11th-st., n. s., 278 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 25.6x100	nom.
31st-st., 1st-av., s. w. cor., 5 l., 124x58.9	20,000
38th-st., n. s., 262 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.4x98.9	nom.
51st-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5	7,000
55th-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5	4,600
129th-st., s. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	12,000
7th-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. w. of 23d-st., 19.8x80	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., Goerck-st., n. w. cor., 4 7-12 years	$800
Bowery, No. 208, 2d and 3d floors, 3 years	750
Nassau-st., No. 107, store, &c., 3 years	1,600
Walker-st., No. 47, first loft, 3 10-12 years	6,000
3d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. Avenue A, 25x90.10, 2-12 yrs	275
27th-st., (West) No. 112, 2 years	1,500
2d-av., No. 99, store and basement, 5 years	2,600
2d-av., No. 326, 5 years and 3 months	2,300
3d-av., No. 534, 5½ years	1,200
8th-av., No. 260, 7 years	nom.

KINGS COUNTY.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bond-st., 47.4x80	} $50,000
State-st., s. s., 147.4 ft. w. of Bond-st., 44.8x100	
State-st., s. s., 192 ft. w. of Bond-st., 42x100	
Oxford-st., e. s., 117 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	
Bergen-place, n. s., 60 ft. e. of Smith, 4?x20	2,000
Ewen and Stagg sts., s. w. corner, 25x72	13,250
Ewen-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Stagg-st., 25x100x3? x28x 25x72	21,000
Ewen and Wyckoff sts., s. w. cor., 25x100	7,000
McDougall-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Howard-st., 25x100	375
Middle-st. and 6th-av., s. cor	2,650
South 4th-st., cor. of 3d h. & l., 22.6x—x22 6x11.8 x115	5,700
36th-st. s. w. s., 210 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 2 lots, 40x100	640
43d-st. and 3d-av. n. e. cor., 80x150	2,000
Fayette-av. n. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 2 l., 50x100	1,200
Fayette-av. n. s., 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	600
Franklin-av. e. s., 429.6 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 50x110-6	1,400
Myrtle-av. s. s., 50 ft. e of Franklin-av., 4 inches x71.10	200
Park-av., n. e. s., 73.8 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 17.10x 80.8	4,400
Vanderbilt-av., e. s., between Flushing and Park avs., old roadway	nom.
Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 282 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 99x 36.10½x105x20.11	3,250

Lease Recorded.

Ralph-av., w. s., 102.9 ft., Bergen-st., shanty 25x 100, 5 years, per year	$72

Greenpoint.

Leonard-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Meserole-av., h. & l., 40x35x23x10x17x25	$2,800

New-Lots.

New-Jersey-av. and Evergreen-place, lot No. 35, 25x100	$140
West-st., lot No. 30, (map of 262 lots,) 25x100	140
Washington-st., w. s., 175 feet n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	350
Miller-av., w. s., 250 feet n. of Baltic-av., 50x100	450

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen—North Bergen.

Lexington-av., lot No. 63, Oxford-av., lot No. 64, } Block No. 1	$725
Lexington-av., lots Nos. 59, 61, Oxford-av., lot No. 62, } Block No. 1	1,175
Westside-av., e. s., near church, 3.2-10 acres	10,500
Hackensack-road, (Elbert Anderson's,) 5 acres	5,500

Jersey City.

Grove-st., North 12th-st., n. w. cor	$4,000
Lots Nos. 3 and 5, block No. 5, (Pawles Hook map)	10,000

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Lot No. 25, block No. 51, (Coster's estate,) 25x100	$750
Barclay-st., Palisade-av., s. w. cor., 50x100	3,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SALE ANNOUNCED BY MR. LUDLOW for the 4th of February of the Jay premises, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Canal, some 87 feet on Broadway and 127 on Canal, is attracting attention on the part of our City Banks, and of capitalists here and elsewhere.

The inevitable preëminence of New-York, recognized at last by the cities that for a while hoped to rival it, is drawing from all sources capital for investment in our real estate, and the conspicuous and important position of this plot, at the junction of two wide avenues of trade, combined with the announcement that the title is ancient and the sale peremptory, is likely to secure a fair competition.

Although the premises are pronounced by some the best down-town corner now available for improvement, the result of the sale will be regarded as furnishing a tolerably fair index to the present value of Broadway property.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	11	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	7,521	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	625	Pork, bbls.	294
Cornmeal, bags	1,578	Cut Meats, pkgs	917
Wheat, bushels	3,950	Lard, pkgs	1,732
Corn, bushels	12,158	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	96
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	917
Oats, bushels	1,578	Petroleum, bbls.	2,577

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair demand prevails for desirable lots, chiefly of Rio, at buoyant prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c. @20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been much more confidently dealt in to-day, at firmer and rising prices. The demand has been quite general. Shippers have been purchasing freely. Middling grades have been in meagre supply; and for straight lots of Uplands, buyers were bidding our quoted rate quite uniformly at the close, while holders were generally asking ⅛c. ₱ lb. advance on these figures. The aggregate sales since our last have been 6,068 bales, including 3,521 bales to shippers, 1,259 bales to spinners, 936 bales to speculators, and 352 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	15¼	15¾	15½@15¾
Good Ordinary	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Low Middling	16¾	17	17¼@17½
Middling	17½	17¾	18 @18¼
Good Middling	19	19¼	19½@19¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,923
Receipts last week	19,600
Receipts preceding week	26,069
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	287,174
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	169,055
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,650
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	50,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,871,640
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,051,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	897,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	594,000
Exports same time 1866-7	397,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	340,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	540,000

EGGS—Are in light supply and fair request at firmer prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 48c.@50c.; State and Pennsylvania, 47c.@48c.; ordinary Western, 43c.@46c.; Western, by express, 45c.@47c.; Canada, 44c.@46c.; Limed, loss off, 30c.@35c., ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are very firm, but trade is quiet. Cranberries are slow of sale, with a large stock on the market. We quote: Spitzenberg, $5@$5 50; Greenings, $5@$5 25; Baldwins, $5 25@$5 50; Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ₱ bbl. New Dried Apples are in better demand, but the large stock of old pressing on the market prevents an advance in rates. Peaches are quiet, and prices are mostly nominal. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; Western, 8c.@9c., Southern, 6c.@8c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Unpeeled halves, 9c.@10c.; Unpeeled quarters, 7c.@8c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 40c. @45c.; Plums, 33c.@35 ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been firm in price, and moderately inquired for, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 60@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 20
Extra State	9 60@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 15@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls. at $9 75@$11 35 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,200 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack demand at $3 75@$4 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels, including Fair No. 1 Spring, in store, at $2 50; Red (Winter) Pennsylvania, at $2 65; poor White Southern at $2 50, and White California at $3 12½ ₱ bushel. The extreme scarcity of shiproom operates as a serious hindrance to export purchases. Corn has been less sought after to-day, at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels, at $1 36 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 30@$1 32 for New Mixed Western, $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 28@$1 34 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at from $1 68@$1 78 ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at steady rates; sales 1,200 bushels, chiefly at $1 85, for State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 1,600 bushels, at $1 85@$1 86 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels Western at 86c.@86½c., chiefly 86½c., in store; 87½c., afloat, and 88½c., buyer February; and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 81c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Beans continue scarce and are firmly held, but trade is not active. Peas are quiet and steady. We quote: Beans, Marrow, Prime New, $4 20@$4 80; Beans, Mediums, Prime New, $4@$4 10; Beans, Kidneys, Prime New, $4 65@$4 65; Prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $2 50@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, ₱ bushel, $1 50@$1 55.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at about former rates including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c. @55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been dull, but quoted steady, to-day.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba, at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@54c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90@$4; Resin at $2 65@$5 75@$6 00 ₱ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 37@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request to-day at about former rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 @$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand, within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c. @16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@43c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote: Peach Blows, $4 50@$4 62; Prince Alberts, $4 25@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 50; Mercers, $4 50@$4 75; Chili Reds, $4@4 50; Onions, Red, $5 50@$6; Onions, white, $6@$6 50; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$2 50, ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, ₱ 100, $8@$14; Squashes, Marrow, ₱ bbl., $5@$5 50.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for Poultry has been quite light and stock is accumulating, with lower prices ruling. Quail and Grouse are scarce and higher. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 14c.@20c.; Fowls, 10c.@14c.; Chickens, 13c.@16c.; Geese, 8c.@12c.; Ducks, 16c.@20c., ₱ lb.; Quail, ₱ dozen, $2 25@$2 50; Partridge, ₱ pair, $1@$1 10; Prairie Hens, ₱ pair, 80c.@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy to-day, though toward the close some speculative call was reported for Old Mess. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 12@$20 25, closing at $20 25 regular for Old Mess; $21 18@$21 37, closing at $21 25, cash, for New Mess; $18 75@$19 for Western Prime Mess; $17@$18 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, February delivery, at $21 25; March, at $21 50, and April at about $21 62 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand and steady at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c. @9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 260 pkgs. Bacon is quiet but steady; sales 460 boxes at 10½c. @10¾c.; Cumberlands, 11¾c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Rib; 12¾c.@13c. for Short Clear. Lard is in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,140 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c.@13¾c., and very choice at 13¾c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in limited demand at 9½c.@9¾c., for City, and 8¾c. @9½c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for country, ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in limited request, including Prime Mess at $30@$34 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ₱ tierce; sales 215 tcs. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at from $30 @$31 50 for poor to choice: sales 190 bbls. Butter has been in request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

We have no change to note in the market for Butter. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 7,180 packages, a large portion of which is low grade Canada stock. Good to fine State Butter is in very light supply, and stock is in a small compass. The demand has continued quite brisk throughout the week for local and coastwise trade at our quotations, with some exceptional sales of fancy dairies at prices outside:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 1,867 boxes. The market has been fairly active for local and Southern trade, and exporters have at last been forced into the market by the actual scarcity of good quality of Cheese on the several English markets. The actual quantity of Cheese that can be spared from Home requirements has been largely over-estimated, and holders of stock are firm in their belief in a better market and higher prices soon to be current. The Atlantic Cable reports from Liverpool an advance of £1 ₱ cwt. in American Cheese, which has, however, produced no effect on the market, as there has not been one truthful or reliable public dispatch since the Cable has been in operation on this article, and all effect for good or evil is gone. The market closes with a fair demand both for home trade and export, at our quotations, except for fancy Cheddar, which is firmly held at our outside figures without heavy transactions:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been scarce, quiet and nominally unchanged in price.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c.; 823 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 159,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c. @11½c.; 92,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 67,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal at 30c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported since our last at full rates. For Liverpool there were taken 3,100 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. by sail and ⅝d.@¾d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d., by sail, ₱ bbl.; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig, with 2,200 qrs. Grain, at 7s. 3d., or if direct, at 7s ₱ quarter. For Havre, 1,600 bales Cotton at 1¼c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, a cargo of Crude Petroleum at equal to 6s. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Colletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE JAPANESE TROUPE in Wonderful Feats of Skill.
AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, Public Rehearsal of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. W. R. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe and Miss Mary Gannon.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Wm. Carlton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Principal characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. F. B. Conway and Mr. F. B. Conway.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FROST KING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
READINGS FROM DICKENS, by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A rumor was current in Paris yesterday that the Emperor had forbidden the publication of Prince NAPOLEON's pamphlet on the foreign and domestic affairs in France.

In a speech made at a Ministerial dinner, given at Bristol on Wednesday evening, Lord STANLEY charged the present disaffection in Ireland mainly to American soldiers. DUFFY, the Fenian, died in Millbank Prison yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, as passed by the House, was called for a second reading, when Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor in opposition to it. At the expiration of the morning hour a motion prevailed permitting him to conclude his remarks. An abstract of his speech will be found in our regular report of Congressional proceedings. Mr. NYE replied at some length, controverting the arguments of Mr. DOOLITTLE. No definite action was taken on the bill, and the Senate adjourned.

A discussion arose in the House upon the Senate amendments to the House Bounty bill, providing for the payment of bounty to the heirs of deceased soldiers. Some slight verbal amendments were made and the bill passed. The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon a petition of volunteer officers who desire to be allowed three months extra pay. The bill reported by the same committee providing for the sale of the United States Arsenal and grounds at St. Louis, the establishment of an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and for the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation, provoked a lengthy debate, but was finally passed. The death of Hon. CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON, late Representative from Ohio, having been announced and fitting eulogies pronounced, the customary resolutions of condolence were adopted, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Maryland Senate, on Wednesday, a joint resolution was offered requesting the Governor to issue full pardons to all persons who have been heretofore convicted, and are now confined in the Penitentiary, for enticing or assisting slaves to escape from their owners, and for all offences whatever, under any statute or statutes, or joint resolutions, which were heretofore passed to protect the relation of master and slave as it existed in this State prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1864, it being the sense of the General Assembly that all parties now confined in pursuance of prosecutions growing out of the institution of Slavery, in whatever manner, should be immediately released. The resolution lies over under the rule.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday last, Judge ADAMS rendered a decision in the case of the State vs. Gen. CUSTER and Lieut. COOK, charged with the murder of WILLIAM JOHNSON, a private of Co. K, United States Cavalry, in favor of the defendants. The point made by the defence, claiming want of jurisdiction, was not sustained. The principal point decided was that Gen. CUSTER marched from Riverside Station, Colorado Territory, to Fort Wallace, under orders from his superior officers, and did not "flee from justice," as charged in the indictment.

The experiments now being made at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad shops in Cincinnati, for the purpose of heating cars without the use of stoves, bids fair to result in a perfect success; and the inventor has taken the necessary steps to patent his invention.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention is to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, March 11, seven days after the Democratic Convention at Harrisburgh. This Convention nominates an Auditor-General and a Surveyor-General, and elects four delegates at large to the next National Convention to nominate a President.

Fifteen thousand dollars has been paid into the Georgia State Treasury by the State Railroad. Gen. MEADE announces that $10,000 of this amount shall be forthwith appropriated to part pay of mileage and *per diem* of members of the Constitutional Convention.

The Auburn Paper Mills, located near Auburn, New-York, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $16,600.

Hon. CHARLES S. BRADLEY has resigned the office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, to take effect on the first Monday in March next.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the report of a committee with reference to the appointment of two members to confer with a committee appointed by the Citizens' Association on the subject of the wharves and piers of the City. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and J. P. ROBINSON were selected to serve on the committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, an official circular from Secretary SEWARD to United States Consuls abroad was read and filed. The communication instructs those to whom it is addressed to report frequently the condition of the public health in their consular districts, and, so far as they may be able, to induce sailing masters coming to New-York to take out bills of health.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSEL sentenced two boys, WM. LEWIS and MARTIN MCGOWAN, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of $100 each, for grand larceny, of which they were convicted by their own pleas. JOSEPH W. GILLESPIE, *alias* J. Hammond, a noted horse-thief, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years, for a similar offence.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, in the action entitled ANN E. HALL vs. JOHN C. HALL.

The jury in the case of GEORGE M. BARNARD et al. vs. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL et al. were discharged yesterday, after a deliberation of seven hours, without being able to agree upon a verdict.

The Board of Audit yesterday decided 185 of the claims heard by them since the organization of the Board. Of this number 156 were allowed and 29 rejected.

Last evening a mass meeting was held in Grand-street Hall, Jersey City, with a view to giving an expression "upon the usurpation of Congress in the Executive and Judicial Departments of our Government." A series of resolutions was adopted and speeches in favor of the movement were made by Hon. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, Chairman; ROBERT GILCHRIST, LEON ALBERT and others.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening. The President, Mr. JOHN JAY, delivered an address, in which he urged unity of action in the Republican Party. The various annual reports were read. Portraits of GRANT and SHERIDAN were presented to the Club.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Tax Levy for the present year, amounting to $11,171,094 74, was received, and laid over. A resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks of the Common Council was laid over.

We are indebted to Purser ALBERT, of the steamship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Mexico and Havana files and letters.

Cotton was active yesterday, at firmer and buoyant prices. Breadstuffs were generally strong in price, and in fair request, Corn alone having been less sought after and quoted rather heavy. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Pork was variable; Lard, a shade dearer. Groceries were quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The receipts of beef cattle are heavy, with prices depressed. Cattle drovers and brokers grumble much about the dull market and slow sales. The decline in prices is thought to be fully 1c. ℔ lb. since last week. Some contend that prices have fallen off 2c. ℔ lb., net weight. Nothing was sold for over 19c. ℔ lb.; very few for more than 17c. The poorest lots of cattle are worked off at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Sales are made at all intermediate prices between 8c.@19c. Most of the sales are made at 15c.@16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. The number of cattle at all the yards for the week past is 5,175; sheep, 29,306; swine, 15,967.

Parties and the Press.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We submit it is about time to stop calling the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Commercial Advertiser*, the Springfield *Republican* and the Buffalo *Commercial*, "Republican newspapers." No journal can claim to be the organ of a party which is found as often in opposition to its measures as supporting them. The newspapers alluded to may properly be called "independent;" but they certainly are not, and will not claim to be considered, distinctly Republican. In the whole progress of the controversy now pending, there has been no important measure of policy carried by the Republican Party which has not encountered their earnest opposition.

So far as the TIMES is concerned, this is quite correct. This journal has never "claimed," nor consented, to be the "organ" of the Republican Party, or any other. While its sympathy and support have been given to that party in the general tenor of its action, it has not allowed the party or its managers to dictate its course, or to use it as a tool for the accomplishment of their party or personal ends. It has always held itself just as free to criticise the action of the Republican Party as of the Democratic Party; and unfortunately it is quite true that, since the close of the War, it has found quite as much to censure as to approve, in the action of the Republicans as represented in Congress. Whether it is to be so in the future or not, we cannot predict; but one thing the *Journal* may rely upon—*we shall say what we think* of its action hereafter, as we have done hitherto.

The TIMES never pretended to be a party organ, in the sense in which that term is understood. It relies for its influence and support, not upon party patronage or party favor, but upon the judgment of the public at large as to the general tenor, justice and utility of its criticisms of public measures and public men. No party can be injured by it except so far as the action of that party makes its censures just, and commends them to public indorsement and approval. The main utility of the Press to parties and to individuals grows out of the fact that it represents the intelligent sentiment of the people; and if it ignores that sentiment and surrenders itself either to the dictation of parties or to the propagandism of dogmas and ideas, it throws away a large part of its legitimate influence, and impairs its ability to be useful either to parties or the public.

We have seldom seen the real function of journalism more clearly stated than it is in the following paragraph from the interesting "Recollections of a Busy Life," which Mr. GREELEY is contributing to the columns of the *Ledger*. Speaking of the views and purposes with which he started the *Tribune*, Mr. GREELEY says:

> "Party spirit is so fierce and intolerant in this country, that the editor of a non-partisan sheet is restrained from saying what he thinks and feels on the most vital, imminent topics; while, on the other hand, a Democratic, Whig or Republican journal is generally expected *to praise or blame, like or dislike, eulogize or condemn, in precise accordance with the views and interest of its party.* I believed there was a happy medium between these extremes—a position from which a journalist might openly and heartily advocate the principles and commend the measures of that party to which his convictions allied him; *yet dissent frankly from its course on a particular question, and even denounce its candidates, if they were shown to be deficient in capacity or (far worse) in integrity.* I felt that a journal thus loyal to its guiding convictions, yet *ready to expose and condemn unworthy conduct or incidental error on the part of men attached to its party, must be far more effective, even party-wise, than though it might always be counted on to applaud or reprobate, bless or curse, as the party's prejudices or immediate interest might seem to prescribe.*"

Public opinion in this country is freeing itself more and more from the slavish subserviency to party interest and party passion, which are in general quite as fierce and intolerant as Mr. GREELEY describes them; and the Press only keeps pace with public opinion, as its organ and representative, in asserting for itself a corresponding freedom. As the Press improves in ability, as it becomes more and more a recognized profession, and enlists in its service more and more men of learning, of intellect and of character, it will be more and more distinctly recognized as being no longer the servant of parties or the mere echo of men in office,—but as having a position with rights and duties of its own, quite as important and quite as responsible as those of political parties and public men. And when it can support or condemn principles and measures on their *merits*, and praise or censure men and parties because of what they *do*, it will not only vindicate its own character and independence, but wield a power which none need fear but those who are justly obnoxious to its assaults.

The TIMES has supported the Republican Party,—or rather the measures and principles which that party sought to engraft as the policy of the country,—from the beginning. It sustained it in resisting the extension of Slavery, in resenting and resisting the undue assumption of political authority by the Supreme Court, and in prosecuting, with all the national power and energy, the war of the nation against rebellion. Through all those struggles that party made the Constitution of the United States its guide, and enlisted the patriotism and virtue of the people in its support. In everything it may do under the same inspiration and fitted to accomplish the same great ends, it will continue to have all the support it may be in our power to give it. But in whatever it may do or propose to do, at war with the supreme authority of the Constitution, or with the settled peace and harmony of the Union, or with the dignity, honor and permanent prosperity of the country, we shall not hesitate to warn it of the dangers it will incur, or to resist the evil it may inflict upon the public welfare.

The Republican Senate.

We see frequent intimations in the newspapers that the Senate will make material modifications in the new Reconstruction bill just passed by the House, before they consent to pass it. We should be very glad to believe them well founded. The country has hitherto looked to the Senate, and not seldom in vain, for an infusion of greater caution, wisdom and moderation into Congressional action than the House has always displayed. These qualities were never more needed than now.

The action of Congress at this present session will constitute the platform on which the Republican Party will go into the next Presidential election. There is a clamorous demand in certain quarters for "bold measures," which can only mean measures calculated by their character to startle the fears and apprehensions of the country. The measures which the House has sent, and is about sending, to the Senate for its concurrence, certainly answer this description, and have produced this effect. The utter abolition of the local governments in the Southern States, the virtual deposition of the President from a portion of the constitutional functions of his office, and the installment of an absolute dictator in his stead, the restriction of the powers of the Supreme Court and the attempt to coerce its decisions in specific cases, are measures not calculated to calm the public mind, or augment public confidence in the party which makes itself responsible for them.

What is the necessity for them—for certainly it is only in some extreme emergency that such measures as these could be deemed wise or even tolerable? The *Tribune* strongly urges them upon public favor: will it be good enough to tell us why they are required? What crisis in our national affairs demands resort to remedies so extreme and desperate as these? While the war was raging,—while a rebellion of formidable proportions and power menaced our Government with overthrow, many things were done for which the plea of necessity was urged and admitted,—for then the plea was at least intelligible. But what does it mean now? In what quarter does any such imperative necessity for extreme measures exist? The rebellion is over. The Government is safe. No armed hostility threatens it with overthrow. No public peril overhangs the nation which can only be averted by the extremest measures which desperate States ever dream of resorting to.

And without some such necessity, the Republican Party cannot vindicate itself before the people, or retain the power which, without sufficient warrant, they thus assert and exercise. "Bold" measures are tolerated by the people when the people deem them necessary,—in presence of some great emergency,—though even then they do not pass unchallenged. But they are fatal to any party that resorts to them without being able to demonstrate their essential and inevitable necessity.

The Republican Party is tempting fate. If it is overthrown now, it is overthrown forever. By the extreme ground it threatens to take, it is alienating from its confidence and support thousands and tens of thousands who, in every State, have sustained its fortunes because they saw in its success the only conditions of a permanent, free and Constitutional Republic. Its action now is prompting questions, as to its motives and character, to which it will be found difficult to give clear and satisfactory replies.

We look, with some degree of confidence, to the Senate, to avert from the party and the country, the dangers which seem to overhang them both.

A Gratuitous Aspersion.

Mr. VAN WYCK, who has been devoting himself in Congress with commendable assiduity to the cause of retrenchment and reform, has been laboring with special zeal to break up the enterprise which has for its object the erection of an Asylum at Gettysburgh for invalid soldiers. If Mr. VAN WYCK's knowledge in all these matters were equal to his zeal, he might render the public some service; and if in the case of this Asylum his honesty were equal to either, we should have more faith in his statements. But we find, in his report on the subject, the following:

> "Mr. ANDERSON called on Mr. JONES, publisher of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who was interested in the publication of the *Tribute Book*, many of which remained unsold, as it had no value for general reading, its main attraction being some plates and elegant binding; 1,000 copies were offered at $20 each; *then Mr. Jones solicited newspapers to make no attack upon the scheme.*"

We have no hesitation whatever in branding this statement as false. Mr. JONES solicited nothing of the sort. He had nothing whatever to do with the scheme, beyond answering the question whether 1,000 copies of the *Tribute Book* could be had at a maximum cost of $20; he said they could. But at the same time he took the precaution to say that he could have nothing to do with the project, and least of all with any comment which the TIMES or any other newspaper might make upon it. Nor has he ever attempted, so far as we are aware, ever to influence any journal "to make no attack upon the scheme," as Mr. VAN WYCK asserts he has. Of these facts Mr. VAN WYCK was distinctly informed before he made his report.

The animus of his remark about the character of the *Tribute Book*, as well as his false statement concerning Mr. JONES, indicates the temper in which he is pursuing this matter.

The Offence of Going Naked.

The unlucky philosopher of Newark, who, fancying that he was the original Adam, assumed the right to display himself before the public in paradisaical nudity, alongside of his Eve, who ignored even the fig-leaf symbolical of lost innocence, is on trial for his offence. Eve has been sent to a mad-house for confinement, while her daughter, who shared her notions and her nudity, has been permitted to return to her home, on condition that she assume some such costume as is worn now-a-days by the fashionable daughters of the world.

The offence against society was unquestionably quite shocking; and we suppose the man will be punished, and the woman locked up, partly on its account, and partly as a warning to others not to follow their example by going about the world naked. One might think that in this climate, and especially in such weather as we are now enjoying, there would not be much temptation to indulging in nakedness. But there is no telling how it might be, if folks got the notion into their heads, and if the thing were permitted to spread. There have always been philosophers and devotees who argued that dress was a crime, and that nakedness, being the original condition of man when he was yet pure, must again come in vogue before the human race can attain perfection. This idea existed in ancient or pre-Christian times; and it cropped out frequently in the middle ages, when sects were founded upon it, and attempts made to put it in practice. It exists at the present day among the holy Brahmins; and though we do not suppose the naked tribes of Africa consciously act upon it as a theory, their example still remains for the edification of mankind.

There are many telling arguments in its favor—arguments quite as logical and convincing as those daily urged in Congress for no less startling schemes of change; and we are only prevented from mentioning them by the fear that ASHLEY, or BUTLER, or SUMNER, or CHANDLER may suddenly introduce a bill, and force it through under the "previous question," compelling us to doff our habiliments and henceforth appear in the style which, according to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, prevails in the profounder parts of Africa. We should expect ASHLEY in particular to ignore all compromise, even in the shape of the smallest fig-leaf; and if we appealed to BUTLER because of the cold, he would point us to the beasts who even in this climate wear neither pants nor long-tailed coats, and are satisfied with the covering which nature gives them. SUMNER would, of course, be inflexible. Can the genuine original African, who treads the world in native naked dignity, be wrong? Is it not America who has clothed this peerless child of the sun in the garb of an effete civilization; and is it just, or in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, to force him longer to wear this garb, or to permit white men to strut about in a fashion not patronized by the black? CHANDLER will point us to his favorite Abyssinians, and after showing that THEODORE goes about half naked and a great part of his subjects totally so, he will demand the instant abolition of breeches, while he imitates his predecessor, MOSES, the lawgiver, and rends off his own to show the beauty of the custom.

We entreat Congress not to bring us to this for a while yet. By degrees the American people may be reduced to it; but at first it would be rather hard. Even Mr. MCEWEN and the two ladies with whom he dwelt only came to it by degrees. They first convinced themselves that it was right, and all we ask of Congress is that the rest of us be permitted to do the same. If members think that SIDNEY SMITH's authority counts for anything in its favor, we would remind them that the witty divine did not stop with peeling off the clothing, but proposed that mankind should strip off their skins and walk about in their bones. As members cannot be supposed to go as far as this, while the income tax is maintained, SMITH's authority goes for nothing.

At all events, we trust that debate will be allowed, and that both sexes may be heard at the bar of the House, with their clothes on.

Disease on Emigrant Ships—The Case of the Leibnitz.

We are glad to see that the case of the *Leibnitz* emigrant ship, has met with the full and searching investigation which it so urgently called for. A few weeks ago, in commenting on the case of the *Lord Brougham*, we pointed out the necessity of such investigation, in view of the too probable occurrence of similar calamities. In the present case all the main features of the outbreak of cholera on board the *Lord Brougham* are reproduced identically. The *Leibnitz* left Hamburg with more than five hundred passengers, many of them from the infected district of Mecklenburg, and when ten days at sea, the disease broke out with terrific violence, and during the sixty days' passage considerably more than a hundred passengers fell victims to it. This time the inquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak has not been confined to a single visit from an amateur inspector. The ship has been inspected and the passengers examined, and the public can now obtain a tolerably correct idea of what these poor Germans, seeking their home in the New World, have to endure at the hands of greedy ship-owners. It the avowed object of the owners of the *Leibnitz* had been to subject five hundred beings to the *maximum* amount of misery and peril, to slaughter as many of them on the voyage as they could, and to threaten the country with the direst of epidemic diseases, they could not have gone more scientifically to work. Given so many men and women from an infected district, shut them up in the hold of a vessel, pack them like cargo, render cleanliness impossible, deprive them not only of medical attendance, but of any attendance whatever, keep them sixty days at sea, and the result is a certainty.

We are paying a dear price for our immigration, it with every few hundred we are to run the risk of imparting an epidemic which may cost thousands of lives. Yet, as long as cases like that of the *Leibnitz* are permitted to occur, it is no fanciful risk. It is surely time that some well-defined agreement should be come to with German authorities, and especially with those of Hamburg, as to the regulation of emigrant ships. We doubt greatly, to begin with, whether the crowding of any considerable number of passengers in a sailing vessel should ever be permitted. In any case, the presence of a doctor on board every ship carrying emigrants should be vigorously enforced. It has been suggested in England lately, that an opportunity of passing an examination in the rudiments of medicine should be given to any officer in the mercantile marine, and it is urged that the qualification would be eagerly sought after. But in no case should a vessel regularly engaged in the transportation of emigrants be suffered to leave without far greater provision for the health and safety of the passengers than is now required by German Governments.

MINOR TOPICS.

Florida has begun to "do her first works" in reconstruction through a State Convention, which signalized itself by electing as its temporary officers an unbroken front of colored men. Two whites were subsequently elected as President and Secretary, the latter with a colored man as Assistant, "and most of the subordinate officers are negroes." In the election to office of men destitute of that experience and education befitting the control of these important bodies, there seems to have been a constant progress from the first Convention, that of Alabama, to the latest, that of Florida. While we believe that in our Republic, Hayti "and Jamaica," similes are usually out of place, it is worth while to note the want of wisdom evinced by giving the control of the Conventions at the South, so far as possible, to men just brought out from a state of serfdom. It is not their color, but *everything else* except their color, which obviously unfits the just-freed freedmen from taking the lead in Conventions designed to be of profound political importance, and to whose hands is committed a work vastly transcending in gravity that of an ordinary State Legislature. Whose fault it is that the freedmen have not been trained to politics and law, is an entirely different question—the fact itself remains. It is *prima facie* evidence that a man is disqualified for the profounder duties of statesmanship that only the other day he was an ignorant slave. And, though that *prima facie* case has often been splendidly refuted, yet it is unwise, as in Georgia, to organize a State Convention so entirely on a freedman basis.

Our advertising columns announce that books are to be opened for subscription to the stock of a Life Insurance Company which proposes to insure the lives of persons who adopt the homeopathic system of medicine at rates *fifteen* per cent. lower than is done by other companies. Such a proposition is well calculated to accomplish a double object—increase the homeopathic practice, and concentrate the life insurance of those who use it.

We are delighted to see that some persons have at last had the public spirit to complain of extortion of hackmen and of their insolence and abuse when payment of such extortionate charges has been refused. And we are equally delighted to see that Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, who has charge of this matter, is prompt and fearless in redressing such wrongs. Our hackmen have been and are yet a thoroughly lawless community, and they will continue to be so, so long as people consult their ease by submitting to their exactions rather than take the trouble to complain of them in the proper quarter. Why will not somebody show equal public spirit now and then in regard to the management of our City cars?

The Mississippi Convention has received and referred a pithy resolution, that "the dog-tax, gun-tax and poll-tax are oppressive to the poor whites and freedmen." This resolution is comprehensive and expressive. Three objects of ambition are represented by it—to keep a dog and a gun, and to vote. Whether these are put in the order of their importance by the framer of the resolution we cannot tell, but we do not see why they should stand or fall together. By way of compromise, suppose the dog and the gun be conceded, but the free poll be refused? The poll-tax is generally considered a good institution in the latitude of New-York, but perhaps they have got ahead of us in Mississippi.

It is a little dangerous to intrust railroad conductors with plenary power in enforcing arbitrary rules—particularly when the Company have no right in the world to make the rules. In Minnesota, the telegraph tells us, a schoolteacher named CONNOR was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not buying his ticket at the station—and was frozen to death. It does not even say that he "refused" to pay—but "failed." Railway companies are authorized to charge a certain rate per mile for transportation over their roads; but the manner of its payment is not defined, and the failure of passengers to use the regular station-offices, (often, as it happens, by no fault of theirs,) gives no right for the imposition of a fine. It is like the statement on car tickets, that "this Company will not be responsible for any baggage over the value of $100." These arbitrary rules are well enough, perhaps, to make passengers careful of the Company's convenience; but when it comes to an absolute enforcement of them, the passengers have some rights to be respected, also. And here is a man frozen to death for ten cents!

Another American has been arrested in England—Dr. DANIEL MARCH, D. D., author of the "Homes and Walks of Jesus"—who is pilloried by the London *Athenæum* for a plagiarist, side by side with a Scotch D. D., Dr. WALLACE, author of a recent work called "The Desert and the Holy Land." Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON lately published a book on the "Holy Land," from which the above-named D. Ds., or deceitful describers, pirated a good deal of matter, as the *Athenæum* shows, in parallel columns. Dr. MARCH, we are sorry to say, is considered the gravest offender of the two, and the unmerciful critic believes of him that he never made his Eastern journey on anything but *a pair of scizzors!*

The new managers of the Central Railroad have been trying to break up the system of lavish expenditures in cities and towns along the line, whereby in the past individuals have been enriched and the stockholders kept poor. The cities and towns seem inclined to retaliate. The Common Council of Rochester are threatening to enforce the ordinances against railroads crossing the streets, and also to increase the taxation of the property of the Company. Either the taxation has been too little hitherto, or they propose to make it too high now. Which—and why?

There is a wonderful mixture of peoples in California, producing that condition of things which AGASSIZ considers so very detrimental to the posterity produced from it. There are Sandwich Islanders intermarrying with Irish; Yankees with Malays; Mexicans with Digger Indians, and Spaniards with Laplanders and Chinese. These harum-scarum edifiers of a sovereign State seem to have an idea that they all belong to the same genus or family, and so fraternize without troubling themselves about the philosophy of their doings. At any rate, California will flourish. She is now considered the first wheat-growing State of the Union, and has more quicksilver in her veins than all the other States put together. The two mines of that metal lately opened in the Chapman Valley and Pope Valley give promise of a vast addition to her wealth.

There is, perhaps, a kind of poetical fitness in the proposition made to the Richmond Convention to devote the oyster tax to educational purposes. The oyster is so hopelessly dull and unvivacious an animal, ages have shown him so utterly incapable of mental or moral improvement, while mice go in harness and seals play on hand-organs—that he should be forced to contribute to that education in others whereof he is incapable himself. The "Autocrat" does, indeed, speak of "the sad oyster, summoned untimely," but the Autocrat has a rich fancy and a vast charity; the popular proverbs are more just, and "stupid as an oyster" is French as well as English for the lowest stage of mental imbecility. On the other hand, the Virginia oystermen do not see the nice relation between oysters and education, and petition the Convention to make it a solemn stipulation of the Constitution that oysters shall forever be untaxed. Oystermen, however, always look on the succulent bivalves in a more material light, and do not understand the æsthetics of them. All we can say thus far is that oysters somehow will probably form a marked feature in the new Constitution of the Old Dominion.

Some of the English people do not half like the condescension of the Queen in the matter of her Memoirs and Diaries, circulated in the world in the common way. They have an idea that she should maintain the ancient and prescriptive dignity of her high office, and not exhibit so many characteristics of a mere woman. They are apt to impute these to a certain family weakness. There is weakness in their own notions. The Queen broods naturally over her great bereavement, and as naturally desires to dwell upon it. TENNYSON wrote over a hundred lamenting lyrics on the death of his young friend, HALLAM. This grief is a good *trait* in the Queen's character; and her wish for the sympathy of the people in general is another.

The usual Winter crusade upon the streets of our City has been opened at Albany. Applications are made and pressed for permission to lay railroad tracks through nearly every one of the few streets which are still left unoccupied. In parts of the City there is really nothing left to serve the purposes for which streets were originally intended. Carriages can only be driven through them at the risk of demolition and at the peril of those who ride in them. The railroads have nearly monopolized them, and they seem purposely to have laid such rails as will exclude carriages from them altogether. We hope the Legislature will leave us some streets through which carriages may pass with safety.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A troupe of Japanese jugglers, entirely new to these parts, will *debut* at the Academy of Music this evening. The performances of this strange company are said to be very wonderful, and to differ in many particulars from those given last Summer by the troupe that had the little "All Right" for its hero. "One can't have too much of a good thing" is a first-rate saying to remember in this connection.

The last representations of "The Frost King" are announced to take place on the remaining nights of the present week at Banvard's Museum. Next Monday the drama of "Nobody's Daughter" is to be revived there.

Miss LOTTA is to begin an engagement at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening, in Mr. BROUGHAM's clever adaptation of "Old Curiosity Shop." To-night Mrs. BOWERS is to take her benefit at that theatre, and will appear as *Juliet* to the *Romeo* of Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.

Mr. BROUGHAM is playing this week at Washington, in his own drama of "The Lottery of Life."

The latest instance of "adaptation" run mad is found in a piece called "Don Paddy de Bazan"—which was lately produced at the Rochester Theatre.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT have opened the pretty theatre in Washington known as Wall's Opera House; Miss BLANCHE GREY, whose pretty face and most intelligent acting are remembered with pleasure by New-York play-goers, Miss EMILY MESTAYER and Mr. TOM PLACIDE are members of the company. BOUCICAULT's comedy "How She loves Him" has been most successfully presented by them.

Mr. DAN BRYANT concludes to-morrow night, in Chicago, his first engagement since his return from California. It is stated that he will return to Congo and Ethiopian minstrelsy when the theatre now being fitted up for him in the new Tammany Hall is ready for opening. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH follows Mr. BRYANT at the Chicago theatre.

In New-Orleans theatricals are peculiarly at a low mark. At latest accounts Mr. JEFFERSON and EDWIN FORREST were playing at rival theatres.

Thalia is running Thalia in Philadelphia. At the Walnut-street Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are playing; at the Chestnut-street, Mr. JOHN OWENS is acting, and at the Arch Lady DON is burlesquing.

The fashionable amusements in New-York are shortly to be augmented by the presence and acting of Miss MENKEN. DUMAS' last heroine is on her way to this Metropolis.

Miss SOPHIE WORRELL, who recently made a trip to Havana and a brief stay for the benefit of her health, has returned much restored.

The "Flying Scud" was produced in San Francisco for the first time during Christmas week. It failed to draw, and after the fourth performance was withdrawn. "Under the Gaslight"—which already had a run of five weeks—was revived to fill the gap.

A Charitable Project.

Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, a lady of great charms of talent and character, has entered upon an enterprise which deserves aid and all possible encouragement. She has been for some weeks past reading and speaking to the neglected children of the City, and trying thus to get them interested in some of the subjects which engage the attention and thoughts of the more fortunate classes of the community. Thus far she has borne personally all the expense attendant upon her efforts, and still proposes to bestow all the proceeds of her labors upon the Children's Aid Society and the Midnight Mission—two of the charitable societies which deal most directly with those whom she desires to aid. On Monday and Saturday of next week, she proposes to lecture on the subject at Dodworth's Hall, which is much too small for the purpose—but where something more satisfactory can be learned of her objects by those who may be interested in them. We commend her addresses to public attention and favor.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. H. BALLING's excellent picture of the "Heroes of the Republic," has recently been skillfully reproduced in chromo-lithography by FABRONIUS. The portraits comprise twenty-seven of those of the Union Generals who achieved the widest renown and most approved themselves to popular favor and gratitude in the hot stress of our late civil strife. The central figure, of course, is GRANT, and about him the rest are grouped with reference to individual celebrity. The historical value of such a picture depends entirely upon the fidelity of the likenesses, and in this respect the work cannot fail to meet public appreciation. The original painting is now owned by BENONA HOWARD, Esq.; but this reproduction of it in chromo-lithography places a really fine souvenir of the prominent characters of the Army of the Republic within the means of many who will be glad to possess it.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

After an incubation of three days, the President has supplied his newspaper gentlemen in waiting with a fresh batch of statements and charges on the subject of Gen. GRANT's action on the War Department question. This fresh assault is designed to counteract the effect of the plain, irrefutable facts set forth in the TIMES of Monday, but they do not make the case any plainer nor the President's position any better. They only prove that the discomfiture of His Excellency is so complete that he must console himself by asking public attention to his grievances. There is no need of going anew into the denial by detail of the many skillful misrepresentations with which the President seeks to surround the case. The testimony of third parties who were never present at any of the interviews until after the thing was over is of no avail to show what Gen. GRANT agreed to do before that, no matter how highly respectable such witnesses may be.

The whole question is contained in the circumstance of the interview of Saturday, the 11th inst. That interview was one of Gen. GRANT's own seeking. The President did not send for him, as has been stated. Gen. GRANT sought him for the express purpose of settling the matter with him; and just prior to leaving his office that day, he announced both to his Chief of Staff and to Gen. SHERMAN his intention of visiting the President, and stated his purpose to be to positively inform Mr. JOHNSON of what his views of the Tenure of Office act were, and what his action would be as a consequence.

This Gen. GRANT did. He saw the President Saturday afternoon, stated his view of the law, and plainly told him the line of action which it seemed to him he must pursue. The President met him by a petifogging argument about the law and an attempt to evade the responsibility of its recognition, by asserting that his action in the case thus far had been under the Constitution and not under the law. This did not only appear absurd but contemptible.

The President knew how Gen. GRANT stood and what he was likely to do. Gen. GRANT had sought him to tell him, and thus relieve him from any false impression which previous interviews might have engendered. If the President did not want Gen. GRANT to give up the office, why did he not then and there give him an order to that effect. Gen. GRANT would then have been put in the delicate position of deciding between disobeying the order of his Commander-in-Chief, or violating the law as he understood it. Or why did not Mr. JOHNSON then and there ask him for his resignation, and put another man in his place who could be used for his purpose? Gen. GRANT would have complied as quick as pen could write it, and the President had forty-eight hours in which to act after becoming positively aware of Gen. GRANT's position; but he did nothing. He was too slow; he hoped to seduce Gen. GRANT into the violation of a law which he himself took especial care to observe. The magnanimous offer assuming all pains and penalties, which is paraded with so much unction was made in Cabinet meeting after all the danger was over; then his Excellency was very brave; then he was as fast to act as he was slow before; then he was foiled and disappointed, and Gen. GRANT's broad shoulders are broad enough for the blame. Firm as Mr. JOHNSON is in any position he may take, he is proverbially slow to think and slow to act. He thought very slowly about the Cox proposition, which such keen intellects as REVERDY JOHNSON saw at a glance would solve the whole question, and in that he lost his chance.

The statement, said to be supported by the authority of Cabinet Ministers, that Gen. GRANT admitted at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th, that he had agreed to hold on until removed, I pronounce totally false. Gen. GRANT at that meeting reiterated what he said to Mr. JOHNSON the previous Saturday, and Mr. JOHNSON himself admitted that; but he justified himself by saying, in substance, that he did not believe Gen. GRANT was going to do as he said. Gen. GRANT did say on that occasion (Tuesday) that he had agreed with the President as to what the effect would be in case he remained in the office after the Senate had reinstated Mr. STANTON; that Mr. STANTON would of course be obliged to resort to the Courts to assert his claims; but he never made any promise to the President that he would so remain and thus become a party to the controversy. A subsequent examination of the law convinced him of the course he must pursue, and 48 hours before the Senate acted, he waited upon Mr. JOHNSON of his own volition and announced his determination. This is all of it; there is no prevarication nor duplicity about it; it is reasonable and business-like—in brief, it is Grant-like.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House Reconstruction Committee, at a meeting this morning, agreed upon the following highly important bill as supplementary to the Reconstruction bill passed on motion on Tuesday.

Be it enacted, &c. That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or in any proceeding had, or which shall be had under and by virtue of the act entitled, "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto; and all such cases now pending in said Court, either by appeal or otherwise, from any decision or proceeding had in the premises, in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceedings had, or which may be had, before either of the District Commanders, under either of said acts, shall be removed to or reviewed in any other tribunal, either upon *habeas corpus, quo warranto*, or in any other manner whatever.

The vote of the Committee was in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Bingham of Ohio, Farnsworth of Illinois, Beaman of Michigan, and Paine of Ohio—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Hubbard, Republican, of New-York; Brooks, of New-York, Democrat; and Beck, of Kentucky, Democrat—3.

This bill will not be reported to the House by the Committee for the present, they intend to hold it until the Senate decides what action they will take on the Supreme Court bill, should that be favorable, this bill may not be presented at all. It is intended to prevent an unfavorable decision by the Supreme Court on the Reconstruction acts, and is looked upon as a more practicable measure by some than the bill that passed last week.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In addition to what has been published regarding the McCardle case in the Supreme Court, it will be interesting to know that the vote stood as follows: for the motion to advance it on the docket, Justices CLIFFORD, DAVIS, FIELD, GRIER and NELSON; against the motion, the Chief Justice and Justices MILLER and SWAYNE.

In the case of the State of West Virginia against the Commonwealth of Virginia, in the question arising from the repeal of the cession of the Counties of Berkley and Jefferson to the former by the latter, the Court stood equally divided, as follows: For the complainant, the Chief Justice and Justices GRIER, MILLER and SWAYNE; for the Commonwealth of Virginia, Justices CLIFFORD, DAVIS, FIELD and NELSON. Consequently no decision was rendered. The prominent points of the argument in favor of West Virginia were that Virginia, not being a State recognized by the political department of the General Government, had no right to appear before the Court to file a bill, and that

the certificate of Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, was conclusive evidence as to the result of the vote of the inhabitants of the counties interested in favor of annexation to West Virginia.

NEW-YORK INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Senate Finance Committee has decided not to report on the New-York internal revenue nominations at present. In the case of the Assessor of the Eighth District it is ascertained that no change will be made, as Mr. BLEECKER, the present incumbent, and Mr. ASTON, the nominee of the President, are both good Republicans, unless charges against the former are presented to the Senate and sustained. In nominating Mr. ASTON the President assigns no reason for the removal of Mr. BLEECKER.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The proceedings in the House to-day were confined to matters of minor interest, and no business of importance was transacted. Impressive eulogies were pronounced upon the life and character of Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, (whose death was formally announced by his colleague, Judge LAWRENCE,) by Messrs. BUCKLAND, MORGAN and WELKER.

GEN. POPE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate any and all instructions given to Gen. POPE on his being assigned to the command of the Third Military District, under the Reconstruction acts, or at any time while in command thereof; also any and all instructions given to Gen. MEADE on his being assigned to the same command; also copies any of and all minutes of the discussions, opinions and votes in Cabinet meeting respecting the construction of said act. Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reconsider the adoption of the resolution, but it was postponed till to-morrow.

RECEPTION.

The reception of the Postmaster-General and Mrs. RANDALL to-night was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that has transpired this season.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 23.

DELEGATION OF COLORADO INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Another delegation of the Indians belonging to a different part of Colorado reached Washington last night and to-day, accompanied by their agent. LAFAYETTE HEAD and the other members of the tribe in Washington, called at the Indian Office and had an interview with Commissioner TAYLOR. Their mission here has reference to the present treaties. During the short conversation with the Commissioner they expressed their views upon what, in their opinion, should be accorded to them by the Government. They are and have been for a very long time on most friendly terms with the whites.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The following are the most prominent and interesting items taken from the abstract made by the Comptroller of the Currency, of the reports made by all the National Banks in the United States, on the morning of the first Monday (6th) of January, 1868.

Liabilities.

Capital	$419,843,790
Surplus and profits	101,899,856
Circulation	297,790,882
Deposits	558,883,774
Due to banks	120,002,790

Assets.

Loans and discounts	$616,165,072
United States bonds and securities	420,028,300
Due from banks	107,719,119
Checks and other cash items	109,359,335
Bills of other banks	16,909,923
Specie	18,034,519
Legal-tender notes and national currency	116,145,095
Compound-interest notes and 3 per cent. cert ficat s	48,214,480

As shown by the abstract of quarterly reports for January made by the Comptroller of the Currency, the lawful money reserve in circulation and deposits required under sections 31 and 32 of the National Currency act, amounts to 31 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the circulation and deposits.

The amount required in redemption cities is 25 per cent.; out of redemption cities, 15 per cent.

By a careful calculation it appears that the banks are holding in the aggregate over $75,000,000 more than is required.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

The Secretary of State is advised to-day of the execution of a treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House this morning agreed upon the following bill, which will be reported by Gen. BANKS:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled to and receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances; and the President is empowered to use the influence and authority of this Government in all just endeavors to secure the recognition of other Governments of the principles of public law, which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens; provided always, that no citizen, native born or naturalized, who is guilty of crime against the laws of any foreign State, committed within its jurisdiction, or of desertion from actual service in the army or navy of such State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who as to residence or otherwise by treason or other crime against the United States shall have forfeited, or who shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign Government, in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; that any native-born citizen who shall have been arrested and detained without charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and whose release shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be, and hereby is, empowered, by way of indemnity and reprisal, to order the arrest and to detain in custody any subject of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the President shall, without unreasonable delay, give information to Congress of such proceedings of indemnity and reprisal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country with intent to resume his domicil therein, or shall leave the United States with the intention of permanent residence in any foreign State, or shall engage in any foreign war or service, such naturalized citizen shall not be entitled to the interposition of the Government in his behalf under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "domicil" in the preceding section shall be construed to mean a continuous residence of more than one year in the native country of the naturalized citizen, or establishing himself in any business which denotes an intention to resume a permanent residence.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means had under consideration that part of the new Tax bill which relates to tobacco, but did not come to a conclusion on the subject.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Dwight Bannester, to be a Paymaster in the army; Leslie Combs, Marshal for the District of Kentucky, in the place of William A. Merriweather, whose term will expire; John M. Johnson, Marshal for Virginia, in the place of John Underwood, whose term has expired; John B. Pennington, Attorney for the District of Delaware, in place of John L. Pratt, resigned; William B. Townsend, of Rhode Island, Pension Agent at Providence, in place of Wm. C. Townsend, resigned; John S. Hoolshan, Postmaster of Honesdale, Penn.; H. G. Lohse, Collector of Customs for Georgetown, S. C.; Henry Miller, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio, in place of James H. Hart, deceased; Joseph B. McCarnant, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, in place of Jacob Carmong, who was confirmed, but whose commission has been withheld; David N. Abell, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fifth District of New-York, in place of Lewis Peck, to be removed; James H. Buberla, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Maine, in the place of Nathaniel H. Joy, to be removed; Solomon P. McCurdy, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, in the place of John Titus, whose commission has expired; Enos D. Hoge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, in the place of Solomon P. McCurdy, appointed Chief-Justice; Ambrose Campbell, of Michigan, Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich., *vice* Joseph W. Edwards, to be removed; Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, La.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Act to Secure Equal Rights in the District of Columbia—The President's Reply to the Senate's Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate, but it has not yet been formally laid before that body.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received the following preamble and resolution adopted by the Senate on the 8th inst.:

Whereas, The Senate bill numbered 141, and entitled "An act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia," having at this present session passed both Houses of Congress, was afterwards, on the 11th day of December, 1867, duly presented to the President of the United States for his approval and signature; and

Whereas, More than ten days, exclusive of Sundays, have since elapsed in this session without said bill having been returned, either approved or disapproved; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether said bill has been delivered to and received by the Secretary of State, as provided by the second section of the act of the 27th day of July, 1789.

As the act which the resolution mentions has no relevancy to the subject under inquiry, it is presumed that it was the intention of the Senate to refer to the law of the 15th of September, 1789, the second section of which prescribes that whenever a bill, order, resolution or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved and signed by the President of the United States, or not having been returned by him with his objections, shall become a law, or take effect, it shall forthwith thereafter be received by the said Secretary from the President; and whenever a bill, order, resolution or vote shall be returned by the President with his objections, and shall, on being reconsidered, be agreed to, be passed and be approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and thereby become a law or take effect, it shall in such case be received by the said Secretary from the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives in whichsoever House it shall last have been so approved. Inasmuch as the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia has not become a law in either of the modes designated in the section above quoted, it has not been delivered to the Secretary of State for record and promulgation.

The Constitution expressly declares that, if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. As stated in the preamble to the resolution, the bill to which it refers, was presented for my approval on the 11th day of December, 1867. On the 20th of the same month, and before the expiration of the ten days, after the presentation of the bill to the President, the two Houses in accordance with a concurrent resolution adopted on the 3d of December, adjourned until the 6th of January, 1868. Congress by their adjournment thus prevented the return of the bill within the time prescribed by the Constitution, and it was therefore left in the precise condition in which that instrument positively declares a bill shall not be a law.

If the adjournment in December did not cause the failure of this bill, because not such an adjournment as is contemplated by the Constitution in the clause which I have cited, it must follow that such was the nature of the adjournment during the past year, on the 30th of March last until the first Wednesday of July, and from the 20th of July until the 21st of November. Other bills will, therefore, be affected by the decision which may be rendered in this case, among them one having the same title as that named in the resolution and containing similar provisions, which, passed by both Houses in the month of July last, failed to become a law by reason of the adjournment of Congress before ten days for its consideration had been allowed the Executive.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK.

Proceedings in the Legislature Yesterday—More Railroad Projects—Proposed Reduction of the Fare on Street Cars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

Senator CREAMER introduced a bill this morning which proposes to insure the forks, spoons, castors, diamonds, pearls and emeralds of the fortunate possessors of those several articles against any losses that may follow the untimely presentation at your basement window of a gentleman with a jimmy. You have but to take out a policy in the Burglars' Insurance Company to make everything all safe, or at least the Company will make it right in the morning, if the gentleman with the jimmy comes over night.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Senator TWEED gives notice of a bill to incorporate the Tenth-street and Cortlandt-street Railroad Company. The route is through Tenth-street to Stuyvesant, and thence as near parallel to the Seventh-avenue Road (both branches) as our street divisions will permit, down to the Jersey City Ferry at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

ANOTHER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill to found another hospital for the care and improvement—mentally, physically and morally—of indigent children of soldiers who were killed during the war. It provides for the purchase of 300 acres of land and the erection of suitable buildings for a school and farm. The Governor is to appoint two commissioners to make the purchase of the property and carry on the institution.

THE METROPOLITAN FERRIES.

Senator PALMER introduced his bill to give to the Police authorities of the Metropolitan District the right to make rules and regulations (and to enforce them) for the government of the ferries of the City of New-York.

A NEW RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. CAULDWELL introduced, this morning, what may be called the sequence to the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson at the Dunderburgh. The bill for the bridge was, in reality, only an extension or connection of the Erie and New-England Railroad, by which it is proposed to connect the village of Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, with the village of Derby, in Connecticut. The Company ask for the right to run a ferry across the Hudson River while the Suspension Bridge is being constructed.

IN THE HOUSE.

The inquiring turn of mind appeared to be in the ascendant. Resolutions were adopted to investigate, through select committees, the management of the Croton Aqueduct Board of New-York and the Brooklyn City Water Works Board. A similar resolution to go through the State Agricultural Society was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. To the Committee on Insurance went a similar resolution to put the Life Insurance Companies through a course of sprouts.

The People's Railroad, the introduction of which, in the Senate, I noticed yesterday, was brought forward in the House this morning with the blanks filled.

REDUCING RAILROAD FARES.

Bills were introduced this morning providing for reducing the fare on the Second, Third and Eighth avenue roads in New-York to *five cents for any distance*; also, another requiring all City roads to partition off seats and give each passenger a seat before any fare could be legally demanded.

STILL ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Another railroad bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. FREER provides for a road from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River to the Eighth-avenue, thence through the Eighth and Greenwich avenue to the the Sixth-avenue, somewhere to Laurens-street, and through that to and through West Broadway, to Barclay-street; through Barclay to Greenwich; through Greenwich to Dey, and through Dey, John and South, to the Fulton Ferry. The names in this bill are a mixture of old stagers and new recruits.

A bill is proposed by P. BURNS, and I want to commend him for it, to permit any person charged with crime to be witness in their own behalf.

The Court of Appeals has adjourned until the 19th of March. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Petitions were presented for aid to the fund for the Newsboys' Lodging-House, and for the repeal of the Militia law, so far as the same exempts from taxation.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To repeal the laws of 1866 concerning the regulation of brokers; changing the name of the Westchester Fire Manufacturing Company; creating the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of Westchester.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MEAD—Incorporating the Tenth-street and Courtland-street Ferry Railway Company.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the Excelsior Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—Incorporating the New-York Burglar Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PALMER—Regulating the ferries in the Metropolitan Police District, by giving the police supervision.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the Erie and New-England Railway Company to establish a steamboat ferry on the Hudson River between Stoney Point and Fort Montgomery.

By Mr. BANKS—To provide for the organization of savings banks, for their more thorough supervision, and for a more safe and efficient administration of their affairs.

Mr. BANKS gave notice of a bill to facilitate the construction of a railroad from Albany to Stephentown.

The bill changing the name of the *Evening Telegraph* Association to the *Sun* Printing Association was passed and sent to the Assembly.

Resolutions directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to vacate all canal contracts alleged to have been procured through fraudulent means, were briefly discussed and then laid on the table.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a report of the Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners. Also, a report of the Quarantine Commissioners; and the report of Mr. MILLER to regulate freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KEADY—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Germanic Savings Bank.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Bankers and Merchants' Collecting Agency.

Also, to incorporate the Twenty-third-street and Fulton Railroad.

By Mr. GALVIN—To amend the Registry Laws.

By Mr. BERGEN—To regulate and reduce fare on the Third-avenue Railroad.

By Mr. D. BURNS—To incorporate the People's Railroad Company of New-York.

By Mr. MORAN—To reduce the fare on the Second-avenue Railroad.

By Mr. MADDEN—For the better regulation of the City railroad cars in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. REED—To authorize the Manhattan Railway Company to construct railroads underground in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FREAR moved that all resolutions providing for appointment of special committees be referred to the standing committees having such subjects in charge. Adopted.

Mr. IRVING called up the resolution to provide for an investigation of the affairs of life insurance companies. Referred to Committee on Insurance.

Mr. MURPHY called up the resolution providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Croton Aqueduct Department by standing Committee on Cities. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the Committee on Cities be directed to make inquiry into the workings of the Metropolitan Fire Department, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Laid on the table.

Mr. BIGELOW called up the resolution of thanks to President JOHNSON. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. P. BURNS called up resolutions providing for a committee to investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn Water Board. Adopted.

Mr. PRINCE called up the resolutions calling upon the State Agricultural Society for information respecting their receipts and disbursements. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Mr. FLACH offered the following:

Whereas, Several Republican newspapers have published charges of gross frauds, malfeasance in office, and speculation by and on the part of the military household of His Excellency, REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, in which Commissary-General GEO. W. PALMER and H. C. LAKE, who has been acting agent of the State in superintending the construction of arsenals and fences around them, are named, and particularly referring to the purchase of old guns and the construction of such arsenals and fences, thereby plundering the State Treasury and vilifying the first officers of the State; now, therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, who shall inquire into such charges and the transactions of the Commissary-General's Department and the aforesaid State Agent and other persons associated with them; and report to the Legislature, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Laid on the table under the rule.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the name of the *Evening Telegraph* Association to the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Company.

Authorizing the construction of a school-house in East New-York. Adjourned.

ALABAMA.

The Change of Department Officers—Prospects of Reconstruction—The Conservatives Resolved Not to Vote at All.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

The change of military commanders for this district has had a tranquilizing effect, so far as Alabama is concerned. Brevet Brig.-Gen. JULIUS HAYDEN succeeds Gen. SWAYNE as Commander in this State, and there is every prospect that the change will result in material good. Gen. HAYDEN is an army officer merely, and has no political identity whatever. If he has any party predilections he keeps them closely to himself. At any rate, he says he is not here to work in the interest of any party, or for any class of politicians, but to discharge a clearly-prescribed duty under the laws and the orders of his official superiors. In all this he is quite different from his predecessor.

Gen. SWAYNE, unfortunately for himself and the people of Alabama, is a bitter partisan of the extremest Radical stripe. While here he was not at all modest, nor, indeed, considering his official position, did he observe common prudence in regard to political matters. Whatever influence he could exert, either personal or official, was employed in favor of building up an ultra Radical Party in the State. His activity and zeal in this regard were seriously prejudicial to his usefulness as a military officer. For a long time Gen. SWAYNE enjoyed the confidence of many of the best men in the State. They knew that his influence with the colored population was supreme, and from his promises and professions they had reason to suppose he would exert it so as to promote harmony and good feeling between the whites and blacks. But these confiding people were sadly deceived. Through the machinery of the Freedmen's Bureau he acquired and exercised a political sway over the negroes which was absolute and dictatorial. With this immense power in his hands he manipulated conventions at will, all of which, by the way, were controlled by negroes. In this way he became an instrument for consolidating the blacks in a compact party upon a platform so extreme that white men could not stand upon it; and thus, instead of cultivating amity between the two races, he arrayed them in direct political antagonism to each other.

Independently of all this, he perpetrated many official acts of the most reprehensible, not to say outrageous, character. His objectionable conduct was finally made known to the authorities at Washington by men who had confided in him, but whom he had deceived; and hence he was, very properly, ordered to his regiment.

Before Gen. POPE left this District he published an order providing details for holding the election on the 4th and 5th of next month, upon the question of ratifying the Constitution and choosing State officers. In this order it is directed, among other things, that fourteen days preceding the election the various registers in the State should commence a revision of the voters' lists, by striking therefrom all names improperly registered, and admitting to registration all entitled to it not already on the lists. It is alleged, and widely believed, that in the former registration large numbers of negro minors and others were allowed to register for no other reason than that they would vote the Radical ticket, and that thousands of whites were excluded simply because they would not so vote. Certain it is that the white registration machinery was in the hands of Radical office-seekers, and the whites generally have believed, and still believe, that there was little chance for fairness.

Touching this particular question, a few plain facts may very properly be given. In 1866 the census of Alabama was taken under State laws. The enumeration showed the number of males over 21 years old to be: whites, 106,000; blacks, 91,000. The registration lists made before the election, for Convention, showed 74,000 whites and 90,000 blacks. These figures show that the whites registered were 34,000 short of their actual number, while the blacks are within 1,000 of their full strength. A revision similar to that provided for in Gen. POPE's last order, was made before the former election. The result was the striking off of no negro names and the putting on of many; striking off many whites and putting on very few.

In the face of such a record as this people will very naturally believe that they cannot obtain justice. Nor could anything better be expected in the new revision, if made by the same set of interested politicians. Gen. MEADE continues this revision order of Gen. POPE, and directs Gen. HAYDEN to have it carried out, taking care, however, to have the work done, if possible, free from all party influence or political schemes. Gen. HAYDEN says that he will use his best exertions to secure just such a registration list as the law authorizes and contemplates. The result will doubtless be a fair and satisfactory registration.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative party have just held a two days' meeting in this city, to determine what course to pursue in regard to the ensuing election. Prominent and influential men were in attendance from various parts of the State. After mature deliberation, they decided unanimously to recommend that the whites abstain from participating in the election altogether. Their decision is embraced in a formal resolution, supported by a brief but eloquent address. The address was written by Hon. ALEXANDER WHITE, formerly a member of Congress from this State. The recommendation of this committee will be acted upon by the people. Very few whites will vote at the forthcoming election. In fact, it may be said that the Republican party of Alabama is composed entirely of negroes. Individual exceptions are found here and there; but they are so few as merely to illustrate the truth of the trite saying that "there is no rule without an exception."

The reasons which influenced the committee's action are about these: with a legal registration and a fair election the Constitution would almost certainly be voted down; but, if that should be done, there is every reason to believe, from current developments in Congress, that other and harsher measures would be imposed. It is assumed that the evident purpose of Congress is to force a reconstruction upon the Southern States which will insure their votes for the Radical party. Again, by the reconstruction acts as they now stand, a majority of the registered voters must participate in the election in order to give it validity. With the whites abstaining now, there is not the least probability that the majority will be polled. At the former election the aggregate vote was 92,000 out of a registration of 164,000, being 10,000 over a majority. Of the votes cast, 22,000 were whites and 70,000 colored. This shows that the colored vote was 12,000 short of half the entire number of voters registered. Scarcely any of the 22,000 whites who formerly voted will participate in the ensuing election; and it is hardly possible that the colored vote will be as large, by many thousands, as it was before. Hence, by the legitimate operations of the reconstruction acts, the Constitution would be defeated. But Congress is already exhibiting a purpose to give validity to the election, without reference to the number of votes, provided a majority of those cast be in favor of ratification.

In view of all this, it is concluded to abandon the field to the negroes. The Constitution will go to Congress, if it goes at all, with no votes in its favor of any consequence, except those of freedmen, and even of these, there will be a less number than the reconstruction acts require. It will then be for Congress to act as it may think proper. Whatever that body does must, of course, be submitted to. Congress has vast powers in its own hands, and the people here feel and appreciate their helpless condition. They are literally at the mercy of a Congress in which they have no voice; nor, indeed, with the majority of that body, have they any friends. Such, at least, is the feeling here, and the action of the people will be in accordance therewith. It is taken for granted that the Constitution now pending before the people of Alabama will, some how or other, be declared in force, and that a State government will be put in operation under it. In regard to the character of that Constitution it is unnecessary to speak, further than to observe that it requires a test-oath for voters which white people will never take. So there is every human probability that henceforth the political power of Alabama will be exclusively in the hands of the colored voters. Certainly, no right-thinking man in the country desires such a state of things, but such is the prospect.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Jan. 23.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. ORR, from the Committee appointed to confer with Gen. GILLEM, said that Gen. GILLEM stated verbally that he would sustain no legislation except the framing of a constitution and civil government for the State.

A resolution was adopted to send the majority report on the memorial to Congress presented yesterday, to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report of the Committee on General Provisions was adopted. It is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi shall never assume or have any power to assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion.

ART. 2. The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi shall have no power to make any compensation for emancipated slaves.

ART. 3. The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi shall have no power to claim from the United States any compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any manner.

The tax ordinance reported by the Finance Committee was taken up and adopted by sections. The first section imposes a special tax of $2 50 per thousand upon the gross receipts from the sales of merchandise for the year 1868.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Little Rock says in the Convention there Mr. WHITE, of Phillips County, (colored,) offered a resolution declaring public carriers to be public servants, and recommending the next Legislature to make it a penal offence to deny accommodations or refuse to transport citizens, irrespective of color, over the public highways. It was referred.

Mr. GRAY, of Phillips (colored,) offered a resolution to memorialize Congress for aid in locating claims under the Homestead act in the case of freedmen and in furnishing six months' provisions, payment therefor to be secured by a lien on the homestead and improvements, the amount advanced to be paid back in two years. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. HODGES inquiring into the legality of the present contract for the Penitentiary, which contract was made with an illegal body called the General Assembly of Arkansas, declaring that that contract was opposed to reconstruction, and that the contractors had already drawn $40,000 under some pretext; and asking for a committee of inquiry. This resolution produced a lengthy discussion.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Convention occupied the entire session to-day in discussing the section defining treason, without coming to a vote.

An order has appeared from Gen. RUGER, the army officer detailed as Governor of Georgia, rescinding Gov. JENKINS' order suspending the collection of taxes in this State. The army officer detailed as Comptroller-General orders the tax collectors to immediately collect and forward to the State Treasury all the unpaid taxes of last year. This is in accordance with Gen. MEADE's desire to raise funds to pay the delegates.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Constitutional Convention was to-day engaged chiefly in discussing the propriety of adopting relief measures for debtors, and on the resolution asking Gen. CANBY to suspend the sales of property three months. One of the delegates said in his speech he would make the rich sell their land, if the land could be secured no other way. No action was taken to-day.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 23.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day among the resolutions referred was one in regard to a law compelling children to attend school, and one prohibiting special privileges to any company engaged in bringing immigrants to Virginia.

Dr. SEARS, agent of the Peabody Fund, addressed the Convention on the subject of education. Ten thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

The Bill of Rights occupied the remainder of the day.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Constitutional Convention, to-day, under the head of "General Provision," adopted article 97 of the Constitution, which provides that every citizen of the United States who has been a resident of the State one year, and of the parish sixty days, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this Constitution or under interdiction.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourned at 12 o'clock. No business of importance was transacted, the time being chiefly spent in discussing points of order and one hour in secret session.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM SCHEME.

Mr. Van Wyck's Report to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving the reasons why the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers was exempt from the payment of special tax, made the following report:

That they examined many witnesses, among them some of the originators of the scheme, and interested in its success; and the prominent facts were obtained from its friends and not its enemies. Substantially the facts are as follows: "Before the close of the war, a prominent and wealthy tobacconist of New-York City, Mr JOHN ANDERSON, for greater security, invested largely in diamonds, paying for the same, as was claimed, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. A portion thereof, and the last lot obtained, were in some particulars tainted with fraud. Criminal proceedings were instituted by Mr. ANDERSON and his friends. So great was the crime, and so clear the proof, that the swindlers were arrested. No other diamonds but these are advertised in the Gettysburg lottery.

Afterward Government bonds advanced, while diamonds purchased with gold at 200 and 280 rapidly declined. Mr. ANDERSON wanted to realize on his diamonds, and also expressed a desire to aid disabled soldiers; both objects commendable if pursued in an upright and legal manner. After due deliberation by some friends gathered at Mr. ANDERSON's house, among them one or more prominent gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania, an enterprise to establish an asylum at Gettysburg was agreed upon, and at the outset the nature of the scheme is manifested by the character of the men obtained to carry out the design.

Experts of large experience in that which was to be its leading feature, and who were valuable by reason of their knowledge of the devices whereby the laws against gambling could be evaded, the credulous entrapped, the moralist and Christian assured that vice was only an exterior under cover of which piety and charity might be fully developed, were required, and R. FRANCE, P. A. EDGERTON and S. T. DICKINSON, well known as professional lottery gamblers, were selected, as leaders, in a cause the only ostensible object of which was to benefit disabled soldiers. As the sentiment of the Christian world, and particularly the laws of New-York, were opposed to all species of gambling, these men immediately take counsel how the moral sense can be deceived and the laws defied. They appeal to an eminent lawyer, one who had long been their counsel, Ex-Recorder SMITH, and he informed them that the courts in the case of art union associations had decided against all lotteries, no matter what the object, or however cunningly devised; and that an act of the Legislature would not afford the pretext they sought, because the Constitution of that State forbid the Legislature from legalizing any lotteries.

They then wished him to examine the Constitutions of all the States to ascertain one, if possible, where no prohibition existed, so they could make an attempt for incorporation. Judge SMITH pursued the inquiry, and in due time reported that the State of Pennsylvania had no such prohibition. Thither these charitable patriots directed their steps, and hid away from public gaze, they pull the wires, and moving in the shadow of the names of Gens. MEADE and PENNYBACKER as incorporators and trustees, with a promise of $300,000 to the treasury of that State, procure a charter masking the real design under the clause authorizing fairs, the act nowhere justifying a lottery such as they advertised.

Ten thousand dollars advanced by Mr. ANDERSON were paid into the Treasury of Pennsylvania. A meeting of the trustees was called. Neither Gens MEADE and PENNYBACKER were present, and only one of the trustees in the bill. The mask is now removed. A resolution passed making FRANCE, EDGERTON and DICKINSON members of the Association. The master spirits step upon the boards. Another resolution is passed making them supervisors of the Asylum. The charter provided that before each disposition of property $10,000 should be paid into the treasury. This contemplated thirty different dispositions. The programme was then arranged to draw $40,000 from the people before each disposition; making $12,000,000 to be collected, at least $6,000,000 of which would go to the operators.

After opposition appeared in Pennsylvania these shrewd men discovered they could not have more than one disposition, and as they were only required to pay $10,000 before each disposition, without regard to the amount of money raised, or value of property disposed, they determined to raise $1,200,000 before the first disposition. The legal trustees met; they refused to ratify the proceedings of the former meeting. Gen. MEADE requested the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, which was in denunciation of the project, and all who participated therein were liable to indictment, when Gen. MEADE pronounced it a swindle, he and PENNYBACKER withdrawing.

Strange, then, that men whose only object was charity should run the hazard of the law's punishment; not strange that FRANCE, EDGERTON and DICKINSON should, for they had often taken such chances.

It has been asked why Mr. ANDERSON, who had entire control of the scheme, should not have then withdrawn his aid. He was afraid of his diamonds, then on exhibition in Philadelphia, lest they might be seized by the Police, and removed them to New-York City. Here more devices were required to protect them from an anticipated raid by the Police of that City. Mature deliberation was again had, and it was concluded to exhibit the jewels at one place, while the office of the operators should be at another. Then, if the Police came to make an arrest, and should seize, as they were by law required, everything connected with the crime and on exhibition, that they would, however, not be justified in seizing articles in another building.

"After the charter was obtained, making up the prizes involved some discussion. Mr. ANDERSON first proposed to enter one thousand acres of oil-land he owned in Pennsylvania; but, as petroleum was at a discount, it was thought diamonds would be more attractive; and as he alleged he had paid over $150,000 for them, and been at some expense, he was to receive cost and expenses, nearly $200,000, yet they were valued in the scheme at $300,000. Mr. ANDERSON knew that $100,000 were to be realized by some party, yet suffers the fraud to go on unrebuked.

Then Judge SMITH, whose legal advice had been valuable, was offered an opportunity to show his sympathy for the disabled soldier, and he offers a farm in Sullivan County, with some valuable stock, which he valued to the managers at $45,000, while they withhold the stock and present the farm at $60,000. Here some one was to be enriched—by the value of the stock and $15,000; yet the Judge takes no exception. When an expose is made, and the managers find they must go to the wall on the farm, they prudently withdraw it, but too late to remove the character of the operation. The testimony shows that at a forced sale the farm might bring $6,000; a very liberal estimate would be from $8,000 to $10,000; while on the assessor's book of the town it is valued at $3,500. The fact of withdrawal is a concession of the fraud."

A portion of the diamonds of Mr. ANDERSON, claimed to have been a swindle upon him, and can be none the less so on the public. Some of the diamonds are said to be couplets, that is, a genuine top on an inferior bottom, difficult of detection after setting. On many of them Mr. ANDERSON had advanced money as a loan, yet so interior were they by reason of size and quality, although genuine diamonds, that they were not redeemed; the owners—having played a sharp game—never intended to redeem them.

In the list is the yacht *Henrietta*, proven to be worth probably $20,000, valued by the managers at $50,000. The managers in this case have no doubt increased the valuation given by her owner.

Not satisfied with the indorsement of the Pennsylvania Legislature, they seek to defraud the revenue from the payment of tax, knowing that such exemption will be considered an additional guarantee of the good faith of the project. They made application to JOHN H. DEIHL, Collector of the Second District of Pennsylvania, May 28, 1867. He knew that the good faith of the transaction was questioned; that the Attorney-General of his State had denounced it; that Gen. MEADE had withdrawn from and denounced it. If he ascertained the facts, which the discharge of his duties required, he knew their character did not authorize the scheme they were projecting. He knew from their charter that only $10,000 were to be appropriated to the object of the charity previous to each drawing, and that by their by-laws passed March 14, 1864, all moneys realized after paying the $10,000 were to be retained by FRANCE & Co., yet Mr. DEIHL certifies "all the net proceeds were to be appropriated to the object of the charity." Mr. DEIHL states in his certificate that Attorney-General BREWSTER had brought the case before the Supreme Court. He also adds that three eminent counsel, naming them, had given an opinion affirming its legality, whereas one of them, Mr. MEREDITH, has published a letter denying that he ever gave any such opinion. Mr. DEIHL may have supposed it to be all right, or he would probably not have allowed his son to be appointed receiver for the concern.

The Postmaster-General, who had advised his Postmasters to aid this "truly patriotic and benevolent enterprise," found that he had been deceived, and by his authority the editor of the *Mail*, in the December number, says:

"We are authorized by the Postmaster-General to say that the time he was induced to sign this recommendation he believed the enterprise was a praiseworthy one, and intended to aid a noble charity; but that he has become convinced that the scheme has been perverted to fraudulent purposes, and he desires to withdraw the recommendation he then made."

This scheme uses the pretext of benefit to disabled soldiers. In their name we protest against the prostitution of sympathy for the scars and empty sleeves, and holy impulse of charity for their misfortunes to furnish a market for certain property, at fictitious values and large profits to men whether of acknowledged wealth and social position, or needy adventurers and professed gamblers. After the difficulty in Pennsylvania, FRANCE & Co. were elbowed out of the ground, as alleged by one witness, that their character as lottery men, was injuring the concern; yet that character was the only consideration for their employment, and Mr. HITCHCOCK, who had been successful in a previous gift enterprise, substituted.

After ten months' operation, the proof is that not sufficient money has yet been realized to meet expenses. The prospect of any drawing is very remote. Mr. HITCHCOCK testified that the expenses were about $80,000 more than the receipts, only $29,000 having been received. He also established that some of the trustees met at Philadelphia on the 10th January, 1868, and passed a resolution that the net proceeds of the concern should be appropriated to the object of the charity. The passage of such resolution at so late a day cannot relieve the scheme from the charges made, and, like the withdrawal of the farm, is certainly suspicious, if not conclusive evidence against it.

There has been more demoralization in this country from gift enterprises than any other single cause. Not only all classes, but each sex and all ages are drawn into the giddy whirl, and many, in buying a first ticket here, will spend their last dollar at the gaming table. Already the harvest has been prolific in an outgrowth of villainous schemes, each with a different device, such as Elmore & Co., Clark, Webster & Co., jewelry distribution, Toilet Watch Company, the *Pen and Pencil, Kelley's Pictorial*, and others, each with its own trick to victimize the ignorant and credulous.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be requested to revoke the permit heretofore given exempting the Gettysburgh Asylum for Disabled Soldiers from the payment of special tax and license, said revocation to take effect from May 28, 1867, and that taxes and license be collected from said Association the same as if no permit had ever been given.

The report was ordered to be printed and postponed till Thursday.

Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie.

The long-expected *bal masqué* of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie occurred at the Academy of Music last night, and was in all respects a complete success. It commenced at 9 o'clock, when the couples trod upon the floor to the sound of a march from "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," and terminated just before daylight, as a quadrille from the same highly-popular opera brought the dancing programme to a not unwelcome conclusion. During the hours that elapsed between the opening procession and the closing quadrille, it is almost needless to say that enjoyment was the rule, and dullness the exception. Quadrille followed waltz, and the flying feet of the dancers whirling in the maelstrom of the galop, pattered upon the floor as soon as the tripping sound of the redowa had died away. The costumes were many, and some were gorgeous. Prince Paul, Baron Puck, Gen. Power, the Grand Duchess and Wanda found numerous representatives, as did the conventional characters with which a long attendance at masked balls has made everybody familiar. There were an unusual number of pretty faces, and guests, both male and female, were in sufficient number to fill the auditorium and stage of the Academy, without crowding it. Under these circumstances, it is hardly necessary to dwell at length upon the minor incidents of the *bal masqué* of the Cercle, which only differed from other affairs of the kind by reason of the sociability of all the participants, and the *spirit* with which the dancers entered into the pleasures of the night. The *cancan* was, of course, performed by amateurs, who, by their saltatory efforts, afforded a good deal of amusement, but scarcely gave a thorough idea of this national and peculiar dance; and a procession by the Ha-ya-ta-kee troupe of Japanese performers was had in accordance with previous announcement. These were the only features of the evening, which will be remembered as one of the most pleasant of the Winter ball-season. The Committee of Arrangements, among whom figured prominently MM. Salmon, Kinzler, Flaurand, Fribourg, Delouest, Homenthal, Koppel and others, after having labored for some weeks to secure the means of the ball must have been fully satisfied with the result of their exertions. The police arrangements, under the supervision of Capts. CAMERON and BRACKETT, were as usual thoroughly excellent.

The Blot Club—A Card from Prof. Blot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the proposed new system of culinary accommodation of cities, I throw myself on the generosity which the American Press has always shown me as a humble laborer for public good, for permission to say for myself two or three words on this subject, the scope of which does not seem to be well understood.

First—I have not put myself forward in this enterprise, which has, nevertheless, my willing support, but have yielded to the spontaneous solicitation of worthy citizens, whose proposals were a guarantee of the noblest intentions, and have consented to cooperate with them only on the same condition as they propose to advance their capital—that is, if the public, whom it chiefly concerns, show their disposition to make it a common cause, and inaugurate the grand scale of coöperation required to succeed.

Second—This extraordinary popularization of the refinements of the table and the *cuisine*, which lies at the bottom of the whole plan, demanded of some an unselfish advance of capital, and of me to expect my own modest recompense only after the public shall have been first served, and served as I think nobody has yet been found willing to serve them in this direction. Personally, I should be indifferent to such a scheme; but if I confess some ambition to benefit my kind as well as myself, and a preference to achieve the latter object in consequence rather than at the expense of the former, I trust it may not appear to be egotistical, pharisaical, or even visionary. Perhaps a Frenchman may be permitted to "go to war for an idea." Accepting heartily the idea to lighten the burdens of living by bringing to all, at their homes and elsewhere, so far as possible, the *cheapest* as well as the most agreeable and wholesome supply they have ever known on their tables, I have only insisted that the control and responsibility shall not be dissipated among numerous proprietors, and, in doing so, have guarded all from the remotest legal liability, beyond the five dollars of their subscription, which itself is not payable until the establishment is opened.

Third—That there is no presumption in treating this as a matter of public concern, is further evidenced by the energy of the unsolicited subscriptions now going on at Messrs. HUDNUT & Co.'s, No. 218 Broadway, for the down-town dining clubs which are invited to initiate the new system. Not so much by the great number of names subscribed, (already about 500, or 100 per day,) as by the deep interest universally manifested, in word and act, and the instant development of the ultimate idea in almost every one's mind, the ordinary citizens appearing to look beyond the vulgar object of a cheap lunch more readily than some of their supposed leaders.

Finally—This public spirit in the matter is as necessary as it is just and reasonable. At the low prices which are essential to the intended beneficence, a large scale of business is indispensable, probably some 2,000 subscribers to each club. And as all are interested alike in securing and hastening the desired result, I beg to suggest that they do not wait for one another, and that even leading citizens have not been and will not be bored for their signatures, but will for once be permitted to promote a good cause and their personal comfort together by a perfectly spontaneous coöperation. Let all take it in hand as their own business, and we shall quickly inaugurate a system that will change New-York from the dearest to one of the cheapest cities to live in. To carry out this idea to the uttermost, if they desire it, I am the public's obedient servant,

P. BLOT.

DR. EWER'S LECTURE.—The sixth of a course of lectures was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "Darwin's Theory of Animal Development," and he gave it an earnest discussion, affording his hearers a clear idea of the principal points in the theory, and examining each in a dispassionate and able manner. He was evidently greatly in favor of the theory that distinct species arose from continued variations. The lecture was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

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No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,

Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S. New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

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SEWING-MACHINES.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery; no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

My Wife's Choice, and the Whole Family prefer it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price $1.

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having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

COOKE—FREEMAN.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. C. C. Salter, Mr. CHARLES P. COOKE, formerly of New-York City, to Miss EMILY C. FREEMAN, of Minneapolis.

KINTZING—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Prof. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., Lieut.-Col. M. R. KINTZING, of the United States Marine Corps, to MARY A., daughter of D. Carrington Taylor.

SNYDER—STRONG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Alfred Putnam, Capt. JAMES A. SNYDER, U. S. A., to Miss HELEN A. STRONG, daughter of the late Charles A. Strong, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH—FREDERICK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, REST FENNER SMITH, of New-York, to JENNIE E. FREDERICK, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, JAMES C. BALDWIN, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 East 22d-st.

BRITTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, LILLIE, youngest child of Isaac W. and Helen M. Britton, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 214 East 30th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BURBANK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M., of scarlet fever, LOUIS, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary J. Burbank, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DIKEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 23, JOHN DIKEMAN, Jr., in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 154 Fort Green-place, on Saturday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

EDSON.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 23, ALEXANDER EDSON, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KAIN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, at his late residence, WILLIAM KAIN, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely, previous to conveying the remains to the family vault at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

Boston papers please copy.

KISSICK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, of consumption, SARAH E. KISSICK, the beloved daughter of Samuel and Mary Kissick, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 260 West 41st-st., New-York.

MASON.—At Scarboro', on the Hudson, on Thursday, Jan. 23, Mrs. MARY W. MASON, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from 30th-st., New-York: returning at 4 P. M.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, MAGGIE A., wife of Wm. H. Richards, and daughter of the late Jacob Acker, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 East 51st-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STOCKHOLM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, HARMON STOCKHOLM, in the 33d year of his age, son of Ann and the late Andrew Stockholm.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Porter, corner of Bushwick-av. and De Kalb-place.

SALTER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, CATHARINE, wife of Abraham Salter, Esq., in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Albert Salter, No. 416 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STANTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, Mrs. SALLY STANTON, widow of George W. Stanton, of Albany, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Albany papers please copy.

VANDERBILT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, SARAH V. D., wife of John Vanderbilt, Jr., and daughter of the late Cornelius Bogert, Esq., of New-York City.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 36 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

VANDERBERGH.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 23, at Rhinebeck, after a long illness, FEDERAL VANDERBERGH, M. D., formerly for many years a resident of this City.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Rhinebeck.

At a special meeting of the Prairie Association, held on the evening of Jan. 23, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Association has heard of the death of one of its members, Mr. EDWARD EARLE, a gentleman who, by his many virtues and excellent traits of character, has endeared himself to the members of this Association, and as more than a passing notice is requisite, therefore,

Resolved, That by the demise of EDWARD EARLE we have lost an energetic member and genial companion, and, though keenly feeling the affliction of our loss, we revert with pleasure and pride to the noble character of our deceased friend, and the remembrance of his virtues while living will tend to palliate our grief for his death.

Resolved, That to the relatives of the deceased we present our ardent sympathy.

Resolved, That all the members of the Association attend the funeral.

JOSEPH J. GAFFNEY, Chairman.
JOHN McGREW,
JOSEPH ABRAHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

THE

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

NO. XIV. FEBRUARY, 1868.

CONTENTS.

The Moon. By "Fern Lodge." With a page drawing in tint of the "Man in the Moon," and smaller illustrations, by the author.—The Young Virginian. Chap. I. By Porte Crayon. With three illustrations by the author.—My Last Adventure.—Life in a German Village. By B. G. With four illustrations from drawings by the author.—Hunter and Tom. Chaps. IV.—VI. By Jacob Abbott. With an illustration by Courtland Hoppin.—The Great Snow Storm. By M. S. B., Jr.—Griselda Goose. By Phoebe Cary. With a page illustration by H. L. Stephens.—Kaleidoscopes and Burglars.—Little Lou's Sayings and Doings. Chaps. IV.—VI. By the author of "Susy's Six Birthdays." With an illustration by S. S. Bensell.—Stories from Shakespeare. V. Macbeth.—Ainslee's Valentine. By Helen C. Weeks. With an illustration by Sidney L. Smith.—Books for Young People. Recent Publications.—Patch Work. By the Editor and his friends.—Song, Happy Days. Music by, Karl Reden.

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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER. 58 vols., for sale. See auction advertisement.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held at headquarters, Bleecker Building, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 24, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT BEATTY, President.

DAVID S. WENDELL, GEO. W. JAQUES, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held at No. 143 Hudson-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 24, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of

THOS. OUTWATER, President.

EDWARD BYRNS, Secretary.

International Courtesies at Honolulu—A New Whaling Gun—Japanese Whalemen.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, in a letter from Honolulu, dated Dec. 19, says:

H. B. M. ship *Chanticleer*, under command of Com. Hamilton, arrived here on the 23d, 49 days from Valparaiso, and will remain here some weeks. She has just returned from a trip to Hilo, affording our British Consul a chance to see one of the "Seven Wonders of the World," the Volcano of Kilauea. While in port the ship's company of the American war steamer *Lackawanna*, which seemed to cause no little amusement on the part of both vessels. The first night in port our English neighbors tuned up with "Dixie," "Bonnie Blue Flag," &c., evidently meant for the American boys. Our fellows responded by singing the "Wearing of the Green" with a vim which seemed to annoy the "brave boys in blue" on board the Britisher. Where they received their ideas of international courtesy I am unable to say, but everything was done in good part, and when ashore together both crews behaved themselves in a very becoming manner, which is rather unusual. There is generally a nice missing, or something of that kind, when an English and American crew get ashore together.

Business for the past three weeks has been driving in the extreme, as we have had some 70 whalers in port, and all in a hurry to refit, in order to start off in good season for the Spring catch, which it is hoped will be good. Most of the vessels seem to be going to the Line westward, on sperm whaling cruises, as at present rates 300 barrels of sperm yields a better profit than 1,000 barrels of coast oil, and consequently but a minor portion of the fleet will cruise on the coast of California. Capt. EBEN FRENCH, of the whaling bark *Jas. Allen*, has invented a new gun for killing whales of considerable size, which is said to be the most effective weapon ever used for killing whales. It consists of a short brass gun-barrel, 18 inches long and 1¼ inch in diameter, which is made to fit on a pole just like a harpoon. The gun is fitted with two percussion caps and a spring; the bomb-lance sets in the gun, and attached to the gun is a harpoon which lies in a socket outside the barrel, and is connected with the boat by a line. A rod projects beyond the muzzle, which is connected with the spring trigger. The whaleman, standing in the boat, throws this light weapon just as he would a harpoon. As the rod strikes the whale, it springs back and fires the gun. The bomb-lance and harpoon enter the whale at the same time, the former exploding and killing the animal almost immediately. It has been used with much success the past season. Any whaleman using this instrument, after throwing it at the whale, has merely to back his oars and wait the death of the animal, which is already fast by the line to the boat.

Among the many embassies the Japanese Government has sent out, is one to inquire into the manner in which whaling is carried on, and for that purpose six Japanese were sent North in three of our American whalers, (two to each vessel,) with instructions to obey orders, and to work as any common sailor. They seemed to take to their new occupation pretty naturally, and from the reports given of them by the Captains, have done very well. New Governments have done as much for the enlightenment of their people as have the Japanese, who now have embassies in all parts of the world. It was rather a novel sight to see the "Japs" discharged as American seamen by the Consul. They have re-shipped on board the *William Leach*, which will take them back to the home of their nativity.

FINANCIAL.

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	Ask.	Bid		Ask.	Bid
Registered '81	111¾	111	10-40 Coupon	109¾	109¾
Coupon, 1881	112¾	111	Gold	140¾	140¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107¼	June 7.30	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	110¾	July 7.30	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	108¾	Aug., comp'd'e	106¾	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¾	108¾	Aug., comp'd'e	105	105¾
5-20 '65 Jan & July	106¾	107¼	Sept., comp'd	105	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	107¾	107¾	Oct., comp'd'e	103¾	104
10-40 Reg	103¾	103¾	U. S. 3 % c. Cer.	100	100¾

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HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. SLODGETT,
President C. and M. R. Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 25th inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Share—and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28 inst., from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

H. N. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank of New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The polls will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL H. PRATT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

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STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

METROPOLITAN GAS.

CITIZENS' GAS,

NEW-YORK,

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BOND STOLEN.

In Boston, on the 22d inst., a $1,000 St. Louis WATER BOND, (gold.) No. 659; interest payable June 25 and Dec. 25. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same.

S. W. & H. FIELD, No. 151 Broadway.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,	ALEX BONNELL,
LEVI A. COE,	FREDERICK A. CONKLIN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	HORACE K. THURBER,
O. W. P. RANDOLPH,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN E. PUPKE,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	ALLAN HAY,
DUGALD CAMPBELL,	CHARLES L. BEEBE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	ROBT. MCLOUGHLIN,
CHANCELOR H. BROOKS	JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN M. FLANAGAN,	JAMES WALLACE,
S. S. CHAMBERLAIN,	THOS. H. WHELER,
CHARLES SPEAR,	WILLIAM M. GILES,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE,	A. B. RICHARD,
	T. C. KIMBALL.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLLSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT B. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JARVIS,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
	JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Jan. 31 on the sum of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 free from Government tax, shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY have removed their office to No. 116 Wall-st., where all orders hereafter will be punctually attended to. C. G. WATERBURY, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND SLUT, OF medium size, about two years old. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning her, or giving information of her whereabouts, at private stable, corner of Park-av. and 32d-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY a lady of refinement and wealth. This advertisement comes from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by corresponding with F. B., Station G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRD AMERICAN NATIONAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

(From June 27 to July 4, 1868.)

The "OFFICIAL GAZETTE" of the Third American National Shooting Festival will be issued in a series of twenty numbers, to begin in the month of February. Advertisements will be taken by the firm of LOS WENHERZ & CO., No. 1 Tryon-row, New-York; subscriptions will be received by M. MORGENTHALL, Esq., No. 86 Nassau-st.

Price of the whole series, $1 50; single copies, 10 cents. To clubs and military organizations a proportionate reduction will be allowed.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, January, 1868.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN S. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS of the above style is now issued, and fancy goods. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufactory, SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the scientific control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 8th-av.

USE A. STAFFORD'S NEW PATENT Brass Key Tag, for hotels, steamboats, &c., to prevent parties carrying away the keys. Send for samples and circular. N. STAFFORD, No. 68 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses at the Optical Institute, No. 6 Astor Exchange. H. W. HUNTER.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 166 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$284,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND,

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Montgomery-street JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	509,684 89
NET SURPLUS	279,169 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 129 Broadway, New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, ALBANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of F. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868.

WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 160 CHATHAM-ST. and No. 124 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

27TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

THOMAS C. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,

LINEN NAPKINS,

LINEN DOYLIES,

BARRESLEY AND IRISH TOWELS,

SCOTCH SHEETINGS,

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 COTTON SHEETINGS.

PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS,

QUILTS, TOILETS, &c.,

IN ALL QUALITIES, AND AT EVERY PRICE.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES,

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SON,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS, $2, $2 50 and $4.

CANTERBURY, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNITURE, CARPETS.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF CARPETS AND FURNITURE FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS,

of the largest stock of the kind ever thrown on the market, of

OVER $1,000,000 WORTH,

regardless of cost or price, at NOS. 486 AND 488 8TH-AV., and around the corner, NOS. 267, 269, 271 35TH-ST. THE LARGEST WAREROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

H. O'FARRELL.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Great clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at a great sacrifice. D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

Lease and fixtures for sale.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES. —Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; Ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 55c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, and Jouvin's Kids, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Merino underwear at cost.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French Corsets and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' FURS AND BONNETS AT half price. Sable furs $50 a set, worth over $100; mink $30, worth $60; squirrel $8 a set; children's $2. Bonnets less than half price.

L. BINNS, No. 377 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—AVISO AL PUBLICO.—Las espresada iglesia, celebra su culto en Español todos los domingos á las once y media de la mañana, en el templo situado en la calle 22, al Oeste, entre las avenidas 5a y 6a; predicando el sermon el Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chile. Lo que se participa al publico invitandole afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

ST. STEVEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY next, Jan. 26, at 11½ A. M., at the Hall, cor. of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; locky numbers.

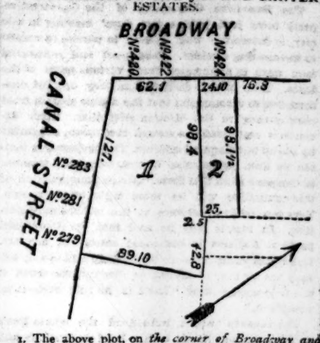
165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; locates, examines diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 BROADWAY,

On Tuesday, 4th Feb., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., IN PARTITION OF THE JAY AND BANYER ESTATES.



1. The above plot, on *the corner of Broadway and Canal Street*, 62 feet 1 inch on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal Street, subject to a lease to Patrick Dickie, expiring 1st May, 1868, containing 10,470 SQUARE FEET—that is to say, upwards of four city lots.

2. The *lot on Broadway* adjoining on the north, 24 feet 10 inches front, subject to a lease to Cornelius McLean, expiring 1st May, 1868. THE TITLE to the said lots has been in the Jay family since the last century.

THE SALE will be peremptory, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.

Ten per cent cash on day of sale, the balance on 10th March, when the deeds will be delivered. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be under the direction of JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERworth, 248 Canal Street, under the wills of William Jay, Maria Banyer, and Ann Jay, and of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, 30 Wall St., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to the counsel for said estates, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, 48 Wall St., FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, 26 Broad Street, or WILLIAM JAY, 248 Canal Street.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
1 CHAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
8 SLUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
5,360 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
386 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
809 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH-CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 JACKS and 4 LEVERS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and information desired can be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Vessels will pass Custom-House entries free.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 15, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.	161 frock-coats, infantry.
63 common tents.	97 frock-coats, musicians.
10 wall tents.	60 blouses.
2 Hospital tents.	194 jackets, assorted.
1 Sibley tent.	33 stable frocks.
100 forage caps.	149 pairs boot-laces.
314 knapsacks.	349 ponchos.
386 rubber blankets.	5,191 hat cords.
19 wool blankets.	4,284 yards lace.
44 bedsacks.	26 drum heads.
4 picks.	116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.

Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down. Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale. C. G. SAWTELLE,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

58TH AUCTION SALE

OF

SCRANTON COAL,

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, of the Company's Rooms, in the Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the months of February, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA R. RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and SIDNEY ADOLPHUS HOPPIN, of the first part; JOHN M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. Will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until TUESDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, at the usual eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA..........................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)..................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........................WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
ALEPPO..........................Jan. 29
HECLA..........................Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........................$80 Gold.
Steerage..........................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
FRANCE, GRACE..................SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES..................SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..................SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING..................SATURDAY, Feb. 22
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON..................SATURDAY..Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)..................MONDAY..Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP..................SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON..................SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY..Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..................SATURDAY..Feb. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
RUSSIA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
JAVA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
Chief cabin passage..................$150
Second cabin passage..................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..................165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $65.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $68.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. E. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves.SATURDAY, Feb. 1
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
[illegible] STRUB & LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 4, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Jan. 24.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 73 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.
HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.
No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL OPPENHEIMER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 221 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAURICE LEVI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD Y. PADDOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER B. TAYLOR, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter B. Taylor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja10-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STANTON, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Stanton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted: and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 6th day of January, 1868.
ja10-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER ZEGLIO, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter Zeglio, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.
ja17-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by John Roig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, where and when all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1868.
ja17-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William S. Chamberlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 23d day of January, 1868.
ja24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at chambers of said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the above-mentioned time and place before the said Register.
Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.
ja17-law3wFr* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DENNIS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 26th day of December, 1867.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Dennis, of New-York City, of the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
CHAUNCEY W. TOWN, Assignee,
ja10-law3wF* No. 47 Wall-st., New-York City

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS T. ROMAINE, a Bankupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nicholas T. Romaine, of the township of Hackensack, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said judicial district; and who was adjudged a bankrupt on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway,
ja10-law3wF* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD STRAUSS, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Strauss, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ja10-law3wF* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Williams, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja10-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO GONZALEZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Antonio Gonzalez, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867. HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., Assignee.
ja17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. LELAND, a Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William W. Leland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York the 6th day of January, 1868. WILLIAM H. TAGGARD,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.
ja17-lw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. WALTER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John F. Walter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee.
ja24-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. RAHMING, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Rahming, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS O. GORTCHIUS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on th 20th day of February, A. D 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OWEN H. KELLY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS LYMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISIDOR KRAUSE, of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 24, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT. } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 13, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS O. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, 1868,
FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.
FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF VALENTINES WILL BE SENT FOR TWENTY DOLLARS.
ON RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE SUM, THE FOLLOWING RICH ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES WILL BE FORWARDED. THIS IS THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE BOTH IN PRICE AND QUALITY. ORDER EARLY.

		Retail.	
24	COMIC VALENTINES, AST.,	3c. each	$0 72
24	SENTIMENTAL " "	3c. "	0 72
24	EMBOSSED " "	6c. "	1 44
24	" COLORED " "	12c. "	2 88
24	" GILT " "	25c. "	6 00
12	LACE " " "	37c. "	4 44
12	" " " "	50c. "	6 00
6	" " BOXES "	75c. "	4 50
6	" " " "	$1 00 "	6 00
3	" " " "	1 50 "	4 50
3	" " " "	2 00 "	6 00
1	" " " very fine do. "	3 00 "	3 00
24	EMBOSSED ENVELOPES,	3c. "	0 72
12	" "	5c. "	0 60
12	" "	6c. "	0 72
12	" VALENTINE CARDS,	5c. "	0 60
12	" GILT " "	10c. "	1 20
	T. W. STRONG,		$59 04

VALENTINE DEALER,
Now at No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO..........................Directors
THE VERY WONDERS OF THE AGE.
THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENING.
THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENING,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING,
THE FIRST NIGHT OF
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS
EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY
OF
THIRTY JAPANESE ARTISTS.
TO GIRO,
The Girl Six Years of Age,
IN THE GREAT TREE ACT.
EIGHT MAGICAL FEATS
in the Play called
THE DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.
Secured seats $1 50. Boxes according to location. At the Academy, Cochrane's, No. 395 and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Matinee on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Tenth night of the immensely successful
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.
Second representation of Verdi's popular Opera,
RIGOLETTO,
with its great cast, brilliant costumes and new scenery, &c.
Madam Anna de la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signors Massimilliani, Orlandini, Coletti, Sarti in the principal roles.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) THIRD GALA MATINEE—LA TRAVIATA.
Admission to Matinee, to all parts of the house, $1.
Tickets can now be had (to avoid the rush at the door) at the regular ticket offices.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, rentrée of Signor BRIGNOLI.
CARD.—The public are respectfully informed that Signor Brignoli has fully recovered from his late accident, and will positively make his rentrée in opera, since his return from Europe, on Monday evening next, Jan. 27, as Lionell in Flotow's opera, MARTHA.
PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, $12 and $20. Family circle, 75 cents, (entrance on 24th-st.)
Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28, Brooklyn—RIGOLETTO.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Director.
THE RETURN
AND
JOYOUS GREETING BY THE PUBLIC
and the admirers of Offenbach's chef d'œuvre of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 24,
THE ONE HUNDREDTH AND FOURTH NIGHT, AND LAST NIGHT.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE
AT 12 O'CLOCK SATURDAY,
being positively the last performance, as in the evening the Opera company take their departure for Washington.
MLLE. TOSTEE
and all the ORIGINAL ARTISTS will appear.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS
AND
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.
Seats secured for any performance, including Matinee, at the theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Cochran's, No. 835 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SEVENTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Jan. 26.
L. F. HARRISON..................Director
First appearance at these Concerts of the celebrated Prima Donna Soprano,
Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI.
Third appearance of the successful English Tenor,
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.
TOGETHER WITH
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist;
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor;
And also the first appearance of the favorite Pianist at these Concerts,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON.
The sale of tickets will commence this Friday morning.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
100 PERFORMERS.
The second public rehearsal for the third concert,
FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868,
at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.
Choral Symphony No. 9..................Beethoven
Overture, "Jessonda"..................Spohr
Extra Rehearsal Tickets, 50 cents.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS,
BROOKLYN.
Prof. RAYMOND'S second Course of Readings of the Plays of Shakespeare will commence at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1868, in the Philosophical Lecture Room of the Packer Institute.
PROGRAMME FOR THE COURSE.
January 27..................Taming of the Shrew
February 3..................King Henry VIII
February 10..................Much Ado About Nothing
February 17..................Othello
February 23..................Tempest
Tickets for the course $5. Now ready at Dyas' bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., at Dickinson's drug-store, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., and at Rose's, Atlantic-st. A few admissions to single readings will be sold at $1 50 each.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
"The Dramatic Pearl and laughter provoker on springs."—*News.*
"The most popular, amusing, piquant and eccentric actress of the day."—*Mercury.*
APPEARS AT
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!
HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE.
At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE,
Song, 35c.; with colored lithograph, 50c.; Schottisch, 50c.; Galop, 35c.; for violin, 15c., mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A-MERI-CUS AMONG THE SHAKERS.
Jolly transactions! Funny disclosures! Peculiar situations! Ice-creamic complexions! At Dodworth Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats at Appleton's and Brentano's, Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Aide Topp, Pianiste; Miss Jennie Landesmann, Contralto; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Organist, and Mr. Colby, Accompanist.
Admission $1. Tickets to be had at the principal music and book stores, and at Steinway Hall.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

LECTURES.

"A VISIT TO MOSCOW,
WITH
SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN LIFE."
Ninth lecture in the course of "Evenings Up-Town,"
By Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 50 cents. At Nos. 770 and 443 Broadway, and 663 6th-av.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH
Will lecture at Dodworth Hall MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and Feb. 1.
SUBJECTS:
"STREET-BOYS OF NEW-YORK"
AND
"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION."
Admission, 50 cents.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A SUPERB LIKENESS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS adorns the title page of Mr. J. R. Thomas' new song,
GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE.
Words by Geo. Cooper. Price 50c. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Up-town store, No. 865 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."
"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named." The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.
DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1868.
THE TIME FOR RECEIVING AND opening proposals for building and erecting at Bissell's Point two high-service and two low-service pumping engines, is extended until 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board. ALEX. CROZIER, Vice-President.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Watts Phillips, Esq.'s powerful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¾ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
WHITE or POLAR BEAR,
PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS,
YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, &c., &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, Jr.,
INFANT FEMALE ESAU,
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA,
FAT LADY, GIANTESS, DWARF,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY,
SEA LEOPARDS, &c.
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Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE	as	Mr. Bob Sawyer
Mr. T. L. DONNELLY	as	Mr. Ben Allen
Miss JENNIE WORRELL	as Mary, the beloved of Sam Weller	
Miss CELIA LOGAN	as	Arabella Allen
Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT	as	Mrs. Bardell

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Mme. DE LA GRANGE in her great role of Violetta. MASSIMILIANI, BANDOLFI, COLETTI, NICOLAO.
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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GERMANIA.

The steamship *Germania*, which left Hamburg Jan. 6, and Southampton Jan. 10, arrived at this port yesterday, with one day's later advices than were at hand by the *City of Boston*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fenianism—Bishop Moriarty's Pastoral—Prospects of Irish Independence—The Land Question—The Crops—Popular Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

Bishop MORIARTY has given much comfort to British loyalty by a pastoral condemning the public Masses and funeral processions for the Manchester martyrs in Ireland. He thinks they had good intentions and made a good end, and there is no objection to praying for them, but they should not be made objects of special honor. If their act was commendable, he says, it should be imitated. And how would you like, if an Orange convict were rescued, to have similar Orange demonstrations? This is well put; but the Irish do not care half so much about honoring dead Fenians as they do about testifying in any way their hatred to a foreign yoke which forever galls them, and which they have so long and often tried to shake from their shoulders. A priest in Worcester, an English town, has written a letter which is not so agreeable as the Irish Bishop's pastoral. He says that all Irishmen know that Lords RUSSELL and PALMERSTON were engaged for years in exciting insurrections and revolutions on the Continent of Europe, and the Irish do not see why their right to an independent nationality is not as good as that of the Sicilians, Neapolitans, Tuscans, and all whom the English Government and people have aided in asserting their right to a national existence. Of course, to a Catholic priest, GARIBALDI is the Arch-Fenian, and the fact that he has been petted and aided by the English is never lost sight of. The Fenians are bad, but not so bad as GARIBALDI. You have him among his chief patrons; how can you condemn them? But the English Press and people cannot see it. An insurrection against Austria, Russia, Turkey, the King of Naples or the Pope, may be a holy cause, to be applauded and helped; an insurrection against the English Government in the East or West Indies or in Ireland, is only to be stamped out like the cattle plague, or any other frightful abomination. The very men who rejoiced in the rebellion in America, who aided it with money, who *fêted* the Captain of the *Alabama*, are fiercely determined to crush out an insurrection in Ireland and preserve the integrity of the Empire; because *this* is a rebellion against the best government the world ever saw, don't you see?

For strategic reasons, also, the independence of Ireland could never be permitted. France, England's natural enemy and present ally, is much nearer than Ireland, except at a single point of the Scottish coast. The Channel Islands, French in race, language and laws, and almost touching the coast of France, are held by England. Spain is still nearer the English possession of Gibraltar. Ireland, for all a disinterested observer can see, might as safely be an independent nation on one side of England, as France or Belgium on the other. But Englishmen have never been able to look at these matters through achromatic spectacles. Hungary, after sanguinary struggles, in which she had English sympathy and aid, has achieved repeal and nationality—but that was against Austria. The sorrows of Poland have drawn tears enough from English eyes to float an iron-clad; but the oppressor of Poland is Russia. The Greeks were, and the Cretans are, right to fight against the Sultan; he is a Turk. GARIBALDI does well to array the rascaldom of Europe against the Pope, for after all, he is only a Papist, burnt in effigy with Guy Fawkes, by all good English boys every Fifth of November, and until lately denounced on the same day in a special Church service composed for the occasion.

All this is perfectly natural; it is your bull that gores my ox; but it is very ridiculous notwithstanding. And if you have not yet forgiven England for Confederate sympathies and *Alabama* spoliations, you may enjoy seeing the wry faces she makes when the poisoned chalice comes back to her own lips.

The *Irishman* celebrates New-Year's with new type—it celebrates also the war with Abyssinia, Russian emissaries on the borders of India, coolness between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh, the breaking off by Mr. SEWARD of the *Alabama* negotiations, and the agitation of the question of naturalization. It celebrates the opening of a new year with "England alarmed at all points, and her Ministers and monarch guarded by detectives and soldiers." GRATTAN said: "The debates in the Imperial Parliament will teach Ireland that she has grievances, and the abortive results that she has no Parliament to redress them." The *Irishman* notices the discharge of fourteen Irishmen from the gasworks at Worthington, and hints at reprisals; but so far as I can learn that was an exceptional proceeding. Discharging employed Irishmen would not diminish the danger from Fenian machinations. It is for idle hands that Satan finds mischief. The best way to treat the Irish in England is to keep them all hard at work at good wages. The English know better than to turn adrift a hundred thousand recruits for the first Fenian organizer who presents himself. The most dangerous article I find in the *Irishman* is a page of extracts from Mr. MAGUIRE's book on *The Irish in America*. The writer doubtless does not mean mischief, but the effects of these extracts, wherever read, will be to deepen and intensify the hatred of the Irish to the British Government.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Sir JOHN GRAY has made an important speech on the land question at Kilkenny. The land of Ireland, which belongs to six millions of people, is held by 8,500 proprietors, many of whom do not reside in the country. Sir JOHN thinks the interests of six millions are to be considered as well as those of eight thousand. He proposes to purchase the rights of the latter for a liberal compensation. If this is considered confiscation, all the land in Ireland has been already confiscated three times over, and once more will not add to the injustice. But as property is taken with compensation for canals, railways and other public improvements, it may also be taken to improve the condition of the whole people and secure the safety of an empire. The English doctrine, however, is that a man may do what he likes with his own. He may shovel his gold into the sea, or cart his land into it if he is able. No one must interfere—only, I suspect that if a man commenced such an operation, he might find himself in the lunatic asylum.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

The declaration in favor of Irish nationality, and the repeal of the Union, issued by Dr. O'BRIEN and the clergy of Limerick, is meeting with great favor, even from Protestants, in Ireland. On a fixed day it is to be signed by the people in every parish in Ireland, and sent as a national memorial to Parliament. "Nationality,"—a relation like that of Hungary to Austria, which the English Press has so highly approved, Dr. O'BRIEN holds, "would be the death-blow to foreign and native republicanism."

The answer of the English Press to this will be—is, in fact—nationality is the right of Hungary, Italy, Poland, every country in the world, except one which has the good fortune to be subject to England. That is another case entirely. England is Protestant, revolutionary, right—the best and freest Government on the face of the earth, and must therefore stamp out treason and crush out aspirations of nationality.

THE CROPS.

The result of the annual posting of accounts in this country is not very satisfactory. The wheat crop last year fell short 24,000,000 bushels. Potatoes were less than any year since the Irish famine. The metal trade, except tin, has been as bad as bad could be. There are reductions of wages in the great iron works. The wollen and cotton trades have been dull and disastrous.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Meetings are held to urge upon the Government the immediate necessity of technical education. When clever foremen are wanted now, Frenchmen or Germans are employed. Silk is sent from England to be dyed. England gets rolled iron from Belgium, and forged cranks and locomotives from France cheaper than they can be made at home. There is progress in England, but it is far more rapid on the continent, on account of the superior education of the working classes, and for the same reason, it is said, the great continental establishments are not troubled with strikes. The model industrial establishments of the world, by the admission of the most intelligent Englishmen, are no longer to be found in England. But the great mass of English workmen have not even the basis of a technical or scientific education. They must be taught to read.

The visits of more than two thousand English workmen to the Paris Exhibition last Summer was a great awakening. Never did sturdy John Bull get such a lesson. Of course the men were delighted with their hospitable reception. Hundreds of manufactories were opened to them. At some they found luncheons provided. At the great porcelain factory, a specimen was presented to every visitor. The English exhibitors have just been awarded some more prizes. VEITCH gets the grand prize for horticulture, and there are several to the manufacturers of agricultural instruments. This is, even in these times, a very flourishing branch of trade, and the exports last year were very large, from orders, I presume, taken at the Exhibition, where English implements covered several acres. I read the agricultural matter in the NEW-YORK TIMES with great interest, and I suggest that a competent commissioner be sent, say next Summer, to Europe, to inspect agricultural processes and results in England, France and Belgium, if no further, and report. This might be worthy of the attention of the proper department of the Federal Government. Probably no better way could be devised to pay off the National debt than to double the produce of wheat per acre. Ordinary wheat crops in England are from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Belgium, probably, offers the best example of high culture; but it is done on a smaller scale and with more manual labor. The best farming in England is mostly done by steam. The land is manured, worked and cropped up to its capacity. Large sums are also spent in drainage. This high farming, however, is exceptional even in England, where great quantities of land lie waste, and much more is but half tilled. Ireland needs to have millions expended on a vast system of arterial drainage, as necessary to the country as roads, canals or railways. Individual farmers cannot drain, for want of a trunk system to carry off the surplus water of a whole district.

CRIMINALS WITH AN AMERICAN ACCENT.

After all, the panic points to America as the source of danger. Every troublesome desperado is presumed to be an American. For example, a man up for stealing a rifle in Manchester, and who had a fight with the policemen in court, is said to have "struggled violently with the officer, and *blasphemed in a strong American accent*, and in the most awful terms." The reporter gives a specimen of the manners and language of this supposed American. The struggle in the dock goes on:

Magistrate—Gently, GARNER; don't use more violence than is necessary.

Prisoner (to GARNER)—Get out of the dock, you ——, you've no business here. I won't tolerate your conduct any longer. You —— dogs, you've abused me every way since I've been here. I'll knock one of their heads off in a minute, the —— infernal wretches! Who the —— are you?

Here the prisoner, who was evidently a man of desperate character and great strength, attempted to close with the Inspector, but GARNER was too quick for him.

Magistrate (to the prisoner)—Prisoner, look here; you've been behaving very improperly all the time the case has been going on, and if you do not remain quiet, I must take the case in your absence.

Prisoner—Then let the wretches treat me better; the infernal dogs! Who's going to be humbugged by you? (to Inspector GARNER again.)

Magistrate—Let him stand up, GARNER. If he assaults an officer in the dock you know what to do with him.

The prisoner again broke out swearing horribly, and was about to close again with the Inspector.

Magistrate—Let him be removed. To the prisoner: You are remanded for a week, because you are not in a right frame of mind to conduct your case properly.

The prisoner was then forcibly taken to the cells below the court, yelling and struggling with much violence. As he was being dragged out of the dock he exclaimed, "I'll shoot the lot of you—the whole —— lot!"

There was considerable commotion in the gallery while this scene was going on.

The man was evidently a Yorkshire poacher, burglar, returned convict, perhaps, but certainly not an American. As to the accent, there are thousands of people in the northern counties of England who would pass for Yankees.

PENNY READINGS.

We have all over England an institution of which I have never heard in America. It is called "Penny Readings." They are given in school-rooms, vestry-rooms, and other inexpensive parocial places, usually by volunteers, and the readings of short, serious and comic pieces and recitations are often interspersed with music. The admission to the great public is one penny, but a few chairs, at six pence each, are reserved for aristocratic visitors. In our elegant suburb of Kensington, which has at once the most fashionable and the roughest population in West London, ranging from royal and ducal palaces to acres of dark hovels, in which no decent man would keep his dogs, we have penny readings, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Teck, at the palace, and the venerable Archdeacon. They are held in a large school-house, which appears to have been a brewery. Folding doors separate the penny from the sixpenny audience, and they enter at different doors, and while both divisions can see the reader and singers, they can see but little of each other. On Monday night both sides were filled, for Lord WILLIAM LENNOX volunteered to give a reading from the Beggars' Opera, which he had got up with great care, training the singers in the selected illustrative music and having had two previous rehearsals in his own drawing-room. And it was really nice. Lord WILLIAM is a fine looking man of sixty, perhaps, a little bald and gray, but got up in the best style of the best dressed of nations. He gave some account of GAY and sketched lightly the story and satire of the "Beggars' Opera," introducing some of the best songs which were very fairly sung by two ladies and four or five gentlemen. Then a vote of thanks to Lord WILLIAM in nice little speeches by nice little clergymen; then a nice little reply—thanks—gratined—very happy—good institution, and so on. Then "God Save the Queen," in compliment to Lord WILLIAM, just elected a superintendent of special constables, when everybody stood up and every man took off his hat except our little Chinaman or Malay, who kept his on, but being a Pagan and outside barbarian, was pityingly excused. If he had had an Irish brogue or an American accent or aspect, I am afraid he would not have been let off so easily. Thus we had a noble Lord, the "Beggars' Opera" and "God Save the Queen," all for a penny, and as the English poor say of their food, "very filling at the price"—especially Lord WILLIAM LENNOX.

DEATH OF RICHARD DOYLE.

The death is announced of Mr. DOYLE, the political caricaturist of the past generation, the celebrated "H. B." and father of RICHARD DOYLE, the predecessor of TENNIEL in *Punch*, who left that paper because, being a Catholic, he would not caricature the Pope, who is one of *Punch's* favorite subjects. The elder DOYLE satirized GEORGE IV., Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Duke of Wellington, and English politics generally from 1829 to 1840.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Views of the British Press in Regard to the Appointment of a Minister to Washington.

From the London Times, Jan. 10.

It was inevitable that our remarks on the selection of Mr. THORNTON as our Minister at Washington should provoke some rejoinder. We made it plain that our criticism was conceived in no unfriendly spirit to Mr. THORNTON. He has proved himself an able servant of the Crown within his appropriate sphere, but that sphere, we contended, could not include Washington. We ventured to point out the extreme importance of the functions to be discharged by the representative of the nation in the United States, and the propriety of choosing as our Minister some one fresh from the political life of England. We recommended the appointment of a statesman who had lived in our own atmosphere. The implied disparagement of the present servants of the Crown at the minor foreign Courts—it is assumed that no one now holding a first-class Embassy would go to Washington—naturally occasioned some questioning, and an "Ex-Diplomatist" has written us a letter, in which he attempts to controvert the whole of our argument. He rests his case on two propositions: First, that the work of a Minister is such drudgery that no man of the front rank in home political life would undertake it, and next he declares, as the result of his own experience in America, that it is undesirable any person of position and commanding reputation should be sent to represent us at Washington. "Ex-Diplomatist" confirms our previous conclusions. He exaggerates the labors of diplomatists, apparently unsuspicious of the truth that any person who holds a prominent position in Parliament at home has to undergo labor far outdoing the work of a Foreign Minister. He offers special reasons why an eminent person should not be sent to Washington, and they lead to the conclusion that such a person ought to be chosen. The question does not depend upon the circumstances of the present time and the accidents of the hour. It is plain to every one that our relations with the United States are not inferior in importance to our relations with any other country, and that we ought at all times to have representatives at Washington of the first rank in character and eminence. "Ex-Diplomatist," indeed, says that diplomacy can do little in America. If by diplomacy we are to understand a succession of tricks and artifices, we acknowledge the truth, and are inclined to suspect that such diplomacy has never done much good anywhere. If, however, we are to be told that a man of eminent ability and perfectly acquainted with the sentiments and feelings of the English people could do little good at Washington, we entirely deny it. The great hindrance to the permanent maintenance of friendly feelings between the two countries is *their mutual ignorance and consequent suspicion of each other*. Each is apt to be agitated by apprehensions which would be dissipated by the light of better knowledge. It is difficult to overstate the *errors on both sides*. Let us conceive, then, the effect of the residence at Washington of such a representative as we desire to see there. He would be in constant communication with the Executive, he would be on a friendly footing with the Chairman of Foreign Committees, he would go to Washington as a participator in the highest development of our political life, and his frank and authoritative declarations of the sentiments of the nation he represents would destroy in the germ illusions which are now suffered to become inveterate. His influence would not be confined to Secretaries of State and Members of Congress. The public opinion of the States depends greatly on the opinions of the leaders in Congress and the Cabinet. It may not be swayed by them as public opinion would be swayed under similar circumstances here, but the influence is not less real if less manifest. The presence of a real representative of the English people at Washington would thus directly tend to *draw the two nations together*. Whether Lord STANLEY has sought for such a man we know not, but we must protest our conviction that it was incumbent upon him to appoint such a man, if possible, and that it was a dereliction of duty on the part of any prominent statesman who, being asked to represent the Crown in the United States, lightly declined so high an office.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Public Dinner to the Commendatore Ratazzi—Speech of Senator Imbriani, and Signor Ratazzi's Reply.

Correspondence of the London Times:

NAPLES, Friday, Jan. 3, 1868.

The public dinner which it was proposed to give to the Commendatore RATAZZI during his brief sojourn in Naples came off last night in the large room of the Gardino del l'Inverno, (Winter Garden.) There were one hundred persons present, and but for want of space there would have been many more. Of these six were Senators, thirty-six were Deputies; while the rest represented almost every class of society except that which is conventionally called the highest class—there being members of the Bar, of the University, and, indeed, of every liberal profession. The Press, too, was extensively represented. The Commendatore and Mme. RATAZZI arrived at 6 o'clock, the hour fixed for dinner, and on their entering the reception-room the band played the Hymn of Garibaldi, the first grave error of the evening, for it was nothing more than an error, I believe arising from the want of that forethought and order which mark almost everything in Italy. On going in to dinner, which was served through some mistake just one hour after the time announced, the band played the Royal Hymn, which evidently gave great satisfaction to many. The Senator and Professor IMBRIANI presided, and to this arrangement we were indebted for the presence of many who would have hesitated to associate themselves with the extreme elements who were there. On his right were Mme. RATAZZI, Gen. AVEZZANA, NICOTERA, and PESSINA, while on the left of the chair were RATAZZI and RANIERI, the latter well known here for the persecutions he suffered in 1848 for a work he wrote styled *The Orphan of the Poorhouse*. The speech of the evening was that of the President, of which I can only give you an *abrégé*. The President said:

"In the greatest misfortunes of civil life there is always something from which we derive consolation, and to which we owe reverent affection. This thought has impelled some Neapolitan citizens to offer, not rejoicing, for the state of our feelings does not permit it, but the fraternity of a banquet to URBAN RATAZZI. We are still young in the practice of the acts of liberty, and even the most simple of such acts are regarded as those of a faction, but when great political parties shall have been formed, as in old England, then public opinion will cease to be partial. Till that time arrives we ask not to be calumniated or misunderstood. The Minister of France uttered words in the Legislative Assembly which denied our public right, insulted the dignity of our country, offended the national conscience in the supreme chief of the new State. *Every Italian remembers those words.* To those proud words no answer was returned such as a sacred indignation should have prompted. In vain we seek and find among 500 men one voice, except that of URBAN RATAZZI, which satisfies this necessity. He asserted the authority of Italian Plebiscites, and in the august person of VICTOR EMMANUEL affirmed the sovereign right of the nation to constitute itself. The living formula for Italians is the person of their King, which includes unity, the Constitution, independence. To the servile mind of an irresponsible Minister, it is a crime to behold a loyal and patriotic King, who has all the titles to reign by right divine, as belonging to the oldest house of Europe; yet, sharing the new civilization of the West, and disdaining parchment in the presence of the plebiscites. The third NAPOLEON, a man of a new dynasty, *denies his origin when he promises, and does not give that which he calls the Crown, but which is the body of the edifice.* Liberty! this Crown which is wanting to NAPOLEON, shines with a thousand gems on the head of our King. In France, after 80 years of Revolution, after two dozen statutes have been torn or are worthy to be torn, liberty is still waited for from a Prince born of *coups d'etat*, the spurious fathers of plebiscites. In Italy that liberty is full, is present, is enjoyed, is guaranteed by its King. Proud contrast is this between the two persons and the two plebiscites. Hence the rancour and the servile audacity of ROUHER. To this audacity the Deputy for Alexandria replied indignantly from his seat in Parliament, and while asserting the national rights of the Italian Crown he particularly defended the rights of us Southerners. We Neapolitans are grateful to the honest Piedmontese who felt the insult offered to the common Italian right as one offered to the plebiscite of the 21st of October, by which we who had risen against the base dynasty of the Bourbons decided to unite our fortunes to those of the great Italian family. We add another benefit to those conferred upon us by RATAZZI, and it is that he resisted the curtailing of our privileges. Some rights are intangible; the Press is among these. And if any abuse takes place, it arises from the novelty of its use. Liberty alone corrects liberty. Restrain it, and you perpetuate the infancy of a people. The history of England attests by what means a free people arrive at the normal exercise of political rights. Every one who acknowledges the authority of the periodical English Press, feels that it is due to the full liberty which it enjoys. Let us leave to France the system of admonitions and suspensions. It cannot flourish on this side of the Alps—I was about to say of the Varo, forgetful of the heavy price we paid in 1860 for the assistance given us in 1859 by the ally who 'fights for an idea.' We have yet another cause for gratitude to RATTAZZI. He laid bare the masked foreign intervention through the Legion of Antibes. The Green Book attests that his finger was placed on the wound with the happy daring of a skillful surgeon. We desired, gentlemen, personally to record, and we have recorded by this meeting, the reasons of our obligations to URBAN RATAZZI, who, by solemn words and acts has, at one and the same time, vindicated the honor of the Crown, the authority of our Southern *plebiscite*, the inviolability of the statute, the sanctity of international compacts."

This speech, which was interrupted continually by enthusiastic applause whenever any allusion was made to France, was followed by a short one from RATAZZI, who appeared to be still suffering from weakness. He said:

"I thank you, gentlemen for the kind reception you have given me. I acknowledge with remorse that twice that I have been in power I have been unable to do what I desired to do for the Southern Provinces. Beautiful as they are, they had been so corrupted by bad government that they required deep study and a complete change of system. But to effect this, circumstances forbade me. I am rejoiced to find such a correspondence of sentiment and affection between the two extremes of Italy. Unlike in many things, they are like each other in nobility of character, in their devotion to the unity and independence of their country. And what city has had greater martyrs or has made greater sacrifices than this? Naples has even offered her crown on the altar of her country! When I think of her past I do not despair of the future of Italy. Notwithstanding all that is being done against us it runs no danger. We have great enemies; but do not let us be frightened, nor let us be negligent and unprepared. Let us oppose to them our union and compactness. Twenty-five millions of people will be sure to obtain their object. I propose to you the health of this well-deserving city, and in my good wishes I unite the Southern and the sub-Alpine Provinces."

Nothing could be more guarded than the speech of the Ex-President, which, unlike that of most of the others, was delivered without notes, and was confined altogether to generalities. From this time, when the real business of the evening was terminated, speeches were delivered in as rapid succession as from a Chassepôt. The *fête* was in all respects what it was proposed to be—a homage to RATAZZI for having vindicated the honor of the country, and many of those who joined in it, I believe, disapproved his policy, and would be unwilling to see him at this crisis in power. The dinner was a great fact in the political life of the Italians, and was so far a work of progress. Fears have been entertained by the authorities during the recent visit of RATAZZI that the public peace might be disturbed, and all demonstrations, therefore, have been strictly prohibited. On Wednesday, therefore, some thousands, who wished in some more public manner to express their sympathy for the Ex-President, presented by a deputation a gilt-bronze basketful of their cards, together with two large bouquets.

FRANCE

Unpopularity of Government Measures—Opposition to the Army Bill.

Paris (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

The elections which have just been held at Tours and Péronne indicate the strong dislike of the electors to the new Army bill. In the former place M. HOUSSARD, the independent candidate, obtained 7,727 clear majority over M. GOUIN, his official competitor. In the latter place the majority was far from being so large, but still sufficient to show the *animus* of the population, M. ESTOURMEL, the opposition candidate, having got 302 over the nominee of the Prefect. In the election of Tours, in 1863, M. GOUIN, the official nominee, (father of the present defeated candidate,) obtained a majority of 3,252 over M. HOUSSARD, who is just returned. Fifteen days ago, at the first ballot, when the requisite majority was not obtained, M. GOUIN had upward of 4,000 votes more than his competitor. During the interval, however, between the first and second ballots, the debate on the Army bill took place, and the nine years' service clause passed. On the second ballot M. GOUIN lost 1,951 votes, and M. HOUSSARD, who was known to be hostile to the bill, gained 5,747, and 539 more than his three competitors together in the first ballot. In 1863, at the election of Péronne, Dr. CONNEAU, the official candidate, who has been just made a Senator, had an absolute majority of 16,591. In the first ballot this year the candidate put forward by the Government to fill up the place left vacant by Dr. CONNEAU had only 2,694 votes whereas his opponent, who is hostile to the bill, gained 3,784. Every one understands the significance of these two elections in favor of men whose principal if not only claim to the favor of the constituents is the opposition to this project for organizing the army, and particularly the nine years' service clause. It may, indeed, imply disapproval of the general policy of the Government; but there is no doubt whatever, and the Government is well aware of it, that it is a protest against that most unpopular measure, for hostility to it was the only "programme" of the independent candidates.

Proceedings of the French Corps Legislatif.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, Jan. 9, M. PICARD, on the reading of the minutes of the preceding sitting, censured the prosecutions instituted against certain newspapers for having published summaries of and comments on the debate on the Army bill. He maintained that the right of discussion had been suppressed by this proceeding.

M. ROUHER replied that, despite the warnings given at the beginning of every session by the Government to the newspapers, some of them still persisted in violating the 42d article of the Constitution. The Government did not in any manner wish to challenge the right of discussion on bills voted by the Chamber, but forbade a report to be published in addition to the official report. This was a question for the courts of law to consider.

M. THIERS asserted the full right of the public Press to discuss the sittings of the Chambers; as all other public authorities were allowed to be discussed, the Corps Legislatif could not be made an exception. This was a question of independence and dignity for the Corps Legislatif.

M. ROUHER replied that the terms of the Constitution allowed two official reports, but prohibited a third. The courts of law had to decide the point as to the right of the Press to discuss or publish their own report of the legislative proceedings. Referring to an interpellation made in the Senate in 1861, M. ROUHER concluded that the Government had not the slightest wish to paralyze the right of discussion, which remains intact.

The subject then dropped.

M. BETHMONT gave notice of a demand to interpellate the Government respecting the additional obstacles placed in the way of the newspapers publishing reports.

The discussion on the Army Reorganization bill was then resumed, and several clauses were adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Union League Club Annual Meeting.

At the meeting of the Union League Club last evening, Mr. JAY, in taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor again done him in electing him as their President, and congratulated the club on the bright prospect before it. They would hear from the Executive Committee in regard to the completion and finishing of the new club-house, and if, as he believed, the members cordially seconded the admirable management of that Committee, the club would soon occupy an edifice which, in all its appointments, would meet their highest expectations. The roll of applicants for membership contained more than a hundred names, and was steadily increasing, and they would look to the Committee on Admission to exercise judgment and firmness in scrutinizing carefully any whose principles and antecedents were not in harmony with those of the club. In the approaching Presidential election the club would be expected to bear a part as active and earnest as it bore in the canvass of 1864, when, in securing the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, they secured the prosecution of the war and the preservation of our nationality. The peace democracy which then declared the war a failure, and which now pronounced reconstruction a failure—the wish in either case being father to the thought—seem to entertain a hope that they may succeed in re-obtaining possession of the Government—which they last held under Mr. BUCHANAN, who they believed would be the last of the American Presidents. Should they by any possibility achieve that result we might anticipate an administration holding that the war was unconstitutionally waged, the debt unconstitutionally contracted the slaves unconstitutionally emancipated, and the simplest logic can deduce from such premise repudiation of the National Bonds, compensation to the South, and, if possible, the reduction of the freedmen to some sort of servitude. Upon the political situation generally and upon the policy of the Club, Mr. JAY said he would hope, with their permission, to give them his views on some early and convenient opportunity. For the present he would only add, and he was sure that the members would all concur with him, that in view of the importance of the contest before them, he trusted they would endeavor to preserve unbroken and unimpaired the unity, dignity, harmony and courtesy which had characterized the Club from its formation.

Among the reports read were those of the Treasurer, Mr. GEO. CABOT WARD, showing an invested surplus of $15,000, and of the Library Committee, exhibiting the steady increase of the library, of which a catalogue has recently been printed, and of the Committee on Publications, by Col. HAWKINS.

Col. CAMERON, from the Executive Committee, reported at length in regard to the arrangements for the new Club-house, in Madison-square; and the report was adopted with great applause. An admirable portrait of Gen. SHERIDAN, by FAGNIANI, was presented by a number of gentlemen, and an excellent chromo-lithograph of Gen. GRANT, by Messrs. FABRONIUS, GURNEY & Co. Thanks were voted for both. The conclusion of the evening was devoted to giving the Executive Committee the assistance they required toward the completion of the new Club-house, which it is proposed shall be as perfect as possible in all its appointments.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Republican General Committee.

A special meeting of the Radical Republican General Committee was held corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last night; the President, FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Esq., in the chair.

The object of the meeting was to consider the report of a special committee on the claims of protesting and contesting parties to seats as members of the General Committee. The Committee, through Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, its Chairman, reported adversely to the protestants in the Second, Fifth, Tenth and Twenty-first Districts, and confirming the sitting members in their rights to seats in the General Committee.

In regard to the protest in the Eighth District, owing to inequalities, the Committee recommended the appointment of a special committee to correct the rolls of the district and to arrange for another election on the 25th inst. In regard to the Fifteenth District the Committee reported that the protest had been formally withdrawn.

As to the contested seats, the Committee reported in favor of the ticket headed by JOHN FITCH, in the Third District, and the ticket headed by F. A. THOMAS in the Twentieth District. A minority of the Committee, Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, recommended the revision of the rolls of the Twentieth District, under the supervision of a special committee.

The consideration of the claims of the contestants was first taken up. The Third District matter educed nearly two hours' excited debate, Messrs. DUVALL, COCHRANE, SPENCER, and others, taking part, and a vote was only finally reached by a call for the previous question. It resulted in favor of adopting the report, admitting the delegation, headed by JOHN FITCH.

The Twentieth District dispute occupied much time, and was finally disposed of by voting down all amendments and the minority recommendation, and by adopting the majority report admitting the delegation headed with the name of F. A. THOMAS. The next business was the protest of the Second Assembly District, and after an argument by Mr. LEASK in favor of the protestants, the Committee adopted the report adverse to the protestants, and confirming the present delegation in their seats.

The protest in the Fifth District was disposed of in like manner.

The Eighth District matter was next considered, resulting finally in the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. SPENCER, confirming the present members in their seats, and requiring the District Association to revise their roll of members by adding the names of all good Republicans in the district.

The report of the Committee with regard to the other districts was adopted, and the meeting adjourned at midnight.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23—Evening.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, published this evening, shows that the bullion in vault has increased £15,000 sterling since the last report.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23—Evening.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consuls, 92¾ @92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for account.

American Securities are generally firmer and higher. Bonds, however, have slightly fallen off. The following are the figures:

United States Five-Twenties.........71⅞@72
Illinois Central Railway Shares.........86
Erie Railway Shares.........49

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 23—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty bonds are firm and close at 76½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 23—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm with a recovery of 1-16d. ℔ ℔. in prices on American grades, making fully ⅛d. on the day. The market has been quite animated under a more favorable trade report, and the sales have fully reached the estimate made at the opening, namely, 15,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot.........7¾d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive.........7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.........8d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm at the following quotations: Corn, 45s. 6d. Wheat, 16s. for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 5d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed quiet. Lard firm at 51s. Cheese, 53s. 3d. Bacon, 40s. Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured. Pork, 75s.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for Medium to Fine. Tallow, 42s. 9d. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. Cloverseed, 46s. Petroleum, 1s. 2½d. for Standard White. Oils quiet at £38 for Whale, £110 for Sperm, and £36 10s. for Linseed. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 23—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Market dull at 42f. 50c. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR firm and quiet; Family, $11@$11 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN irregular; 85c.@86c. was asked; sales at 83c. for shelled; closing dull and nominal. OATS, 80c.@[illegible]. BARLEY advancing and in good demand at $2 [illegible] for Fall, and $2 [illegible] for State Spring. COTTON firmer; Middling [illegible] LIVE HOGS active at $7 [illegible] receipts 400 head. MESS PORK nominal at $— for old and $— for new. BULK MEATS quiet and in moderate demand. BACON in moderate demand—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11¾c. LARD in good demand at 11¾c.@12c. for tierces and 12¾c.@12¾c. for keg. Gold, 139¾ buying.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR is unchanged, with only a moderate demand, chiefly for the interior. Eastern and Southern trades. Sales, 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $12 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet held at $2 40 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $2 30 for No. 2 do. CORN—$1 25 for new mixed Western. OATS scarce. PEAS nominally $1 35 free. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm and scarce; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $40, and Middlings $45 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR dull; Winter Double Extras, $10 50@$11 50; Spring, $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT unchanged. OATS quiet at 59½c.@60½c. CORN dull at 85c.@87c. for new Shelled; DRESSED HOGS steady at $7 75@$8 10. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushel Oats. 4,500 bushels Corn, 400 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Pork.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

TOBACCO steady at $5@$6; Common to Medium Leaf, $17. FLOUR, $7 75@$12 50. OATS, 65c.@67c. CORN, 80c.@85c. WHEAT, $2 25@$2 30. LARD, 12½c. MESS PORK, $20 75@21. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. COTTON, 14½c.@15c. WHISKY nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27⅜; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

Had the Yonkers' Savings Bank been protected with the Burglar-alarm Telegraph, its doors could not have been left open without an alarm that would have aroused the entire neighborhood. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 25	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.

Brunette	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:15 P. M.

Mails for Santiago de Cuba by the *Star of the South*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Periere*, close at 1 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.........5 P. M.
North Mails.........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.........1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 5 08 | Moon sets.... 6 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 17 | Gov. Island. 8 06 | Hell Gate.... 9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Merrimac, Zimmermann, Rio Janeiro, &c., N. R. Garrison.

Ships Kit Carson, Pennell, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; R. Robinson, Robinson, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Ravenscrag, (Br.,) Hamilton, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Jarlen, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ocean Eagle, Saunders, Constantinople, J. P. Braggiotti; Altmack, (Hamb.,) Muller, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Fleetwing, Park, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, St. John, P. R., S. Michlena; Fidelia, Stone, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; William, Coffin, Lavacca, Brown & Davis; Pedro, Dickson, Cardenas, Warren Ray; R. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Wilkie, Laguayra, &c., Dallett & Bliss.

Schooners Daniel Holmes, Haywood, Zaza, B. F. Small & Co.; Irvine, Diggins, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Wanata, Hawkins, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Wm. Sutton, Lee, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Joe Kelly, Bryan, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; M. M. Hamilton, Green, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Jan. 8, via Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during the passage. Jan. 11, lat. 49 21 N., lon. 70 30 W., passed ship Daniel Webster, bound E. 15th, lat. 48 41, lon. 24 40 W., passed Br. bark Eugenie, bound W. 19th, lat. 44 12 N., lon. 52 30 W., passed Br. steamer St. Thomas, bound E.

Steamship Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Ship Deslumbrante, (Port.,) Goncalves, Lisbon 62 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage; lost jibboom, jib and staysails, stove bulwarks; has been 14 days north of Hatteras.

Ship Bessie Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Newport, Wales, 46 ds., with railroad iron to James Edmiston. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 40 ds.; lost a whole suit of sails, stove bulwarks, carried away fore and maintopgallant masts, and sprung foremast-head.

Bark Imperador, (of Philadelphia,) Heard, Pernambuco, via Hampton Roads Jan. 16, with sugar to Hicks & Bell.

Bark White Wing, (of Turk's Island,) Morin, Porto Cabello 16 ds., with hides to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has had fine weather. Left no vessels in port.

Bark Arietta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Malaga 47 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced strong N. W. gales on the coast.

Bark Isabel, (Argentine,) Tibbitts, Buenos Ayres Nov. 13, and Montevideo Nov. 18, with hides to master. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage, and has been 16 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Tomas Terry, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Crosby, Montevideo 70 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 17 days to the north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Bark Probo, (Ital.,) Martino, Taganrog 101 ds., with wool to order. Has been 24 days north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (Br.,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales, in which sprung foretopsail-yard and split maintopsail; has had a pilot on board 5 days. Dec. 20, saw a bark painted black, of about 500 tons burden, ashore at Cape St. Roque, with wreckers alongside; was evidently a British vessel, and appeared to have been ashore but a short time.

Bark Eliza A. Cochran, (of Bucksport,) Swazey, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Was off the Highlands on the 20th, but had to stand off on account of the dense fog.

Brig St. Joseph, (of Quebec,) Benier, Lisbon 62 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage, and has been 14 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Milo, (of Halifax,) Townsend, St. Domingo City 25 ds., with mahogany to J. F. Whitney. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds; lost foretopsail-yard and split topsails.

Brig H. Porter, (of Windsor, N. S.,) West, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Emelie Celestine, (Ital.,) Desimenz, Messina 73 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Afton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Grant, Orhoris, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry, de Cordova & Co.

Brig Mary A. Chase, (of Portland,) Macdonald, Inagua 18 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Emma Deane, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa Jan. 2, with goat skins to Theo. Foulk & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Stephen Bishop, (new,) Gibson, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Knighton, Old Providence 20 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Gersh Bancker, Ellis, Curacoa Dec. 25, via Cuba Jan. 1, with rubber, hides, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Vicksburgh, (of Bangor,) Higgins, Havana 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner & Potter. Has had fine weather during the passage.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, (tern,) Robinson, Palermo 53 ds., and 39 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Jan. 19, lat. 35 40, lon. 67, passed a Danish brig, showing No. 56, from Malaga for New-York.

Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, Sylvester, Deer Island 22 ds., with potatoes. Is bound to Baltimore, and put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Furman, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Louisita, Underhill, Para 28 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Everit.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Charleston, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Edwards, Somers, St. Mark's, Fla., 18 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Gilchrist & Sons.

Schr. N. H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. N. J. Boynton, Milliken, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Ella Fish, Willie, Providence, for Rappahannock River.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Tangier.

Schr. Energy, Brown, Fortune Bay 19 ds., with herring to Charles Shearer.

Schr. H. C. Mackey, McMullin, Fortune Bay, with herring to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Kenny, Fortune Bay, with herring to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Cranmer, Richmond 13 days.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Rodman, Wilmington, N. C., 24 ds.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Cunliff, Virginia.

Schr. Ovetta, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Ida A. Thayer, Powell, Virginia.

Schr. John Mosser, Rhodes, Virginia.

Sloop H. J. Scudder, Merrell, Northport.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Elwood, Northport.

SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind W., fresh, with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Merrimac, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Bremen, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; Neptune, for Boston; Carroll, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; schr. Laguille, from Turk's Island.

The ship Nicobar, from Calcutta for Boston, before reported ashore near Provincetown, was got off this forenoon, after discharging two lighter loads of cargo, and is coming up the city in tow of steamer Charles Pearson. The ship remains perfectly tight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23—Passed in the Capes for Baltimore, bark Anna, 47 ds. from Bremen. The Anna spoke in lat. 37 N., lon. 71 W., bark Johannes, from Liverpool for New-York; bark Giulia, from Palermo; schr. Ontario, from Nassau.

Sld. U. S. steamer Penobscot, for the West Indies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23—Sld. steamship Liberty, for Baltimore via Havana.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—The schr. Catherine Brown, Brown, hence for Wilmington Jan. 22, returned on account of ice in the Lower Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Pine—schr., from St. Domingo for Boston, Jan. 21, 40 miles east from Cape May.

Arabella—Ital. bark, from Tarragona for New-York, Dec. [illegible], lat. 36 18, lon. 51 42.

San Antonio—Br. bark, from Portsmouth, Eng., bound S., Dec. 20, lat. 8 38 S., lon. 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Jan. 4, Br. brig Edward Everett, from Yarmouth, N. S., 43 days.

At Old Providence, Jan. 2, Br. schr. Mai, from Carthagena for New-Orleans, with main and fore masts sprung.

At St. Domingo City, Dec. 28, Br. brig Union, for New-York in 6 days.

At Orhoris, Jam., Jan. 1, schr. Isaac Patch, for New-York, loading.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 4, brig T. Deveraux, for New-Haven in 8 days.

At Para, Dec. 28, schr. Alpha, for New-York in 8 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 23—Evening.—The steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. Aird, of Allen's Line, which left Portland on the 11th inst., arrived here this evening, on the way to Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Minnesota, Capt. Price, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th inst. for New-York, was obliged to put back to Cork in consequence of losing her screw. She will take her departure again to-morrow, (Friday,) having repaired the damage she sustained.

BREAST MILK.

A perfect substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, containing by analysis all its ingredients, is *COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD*, easily digested by stomachs that can bear no other food. Excellent for Invalids and Dyspeptics. Sold by druggists.

G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—For this and all other postal information subscribe to the UNITED STATES MAIL, published monthly, at $1 per year. Subscriptions received at the Post-office. Room No. 17, no stairs, or by post, addressed PUBLISHER UNITED STATES MAIL, Post-office, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker,
Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE ANGEL OF HEALTH TO AMERICA.

I have sung to listening Europe,
With my beverage in my hands,
Born for not one country only,
But for every peopled lands.
Europe heard me, and her millions
Rushed to feel my healing power,
From the humble cot and homestead
To the lofty royal tower.
Shall America, the peerless—
She the mighty, the sublime,
Working out the grandest problem
On the mystic sea of time—
Shall this glorious, wondrous country
Not be thrilled beneath my voice,
And in its life-giving splendor,
Also evermore rejoice?
Lo! to her I now my beverage.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
THE PALATABLE HEALTH TONIC.

And the American citizens use it with benefit, take it with pleasure, and write letters with orders to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, No. 542 Broadway, adding their warmest approvals, as follows:

For Hon. THAD. STEVENS, Washington:
"Please send two dozen of it."—Dr. M. P. GIRVIN.

From L. Lewison, Esq., No. 310 Broadway.

I have recommended Hoff's Malt Extract to a friend for its excellent effect on my dyspepsia: and he is anxious to make a trial. Please send two dozen, &c.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

HOME JOURNAL OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

DEAR MR. HOFF: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your Malt Extract Beverage of Health. She has been ill for a long time, suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received great benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

THOMAS HARFORD.

Sold by druggists, grocers, special agents, and at Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 189, Jan. 23, 1868.
19, 22, 7, 56, 35, 73, 24, 14, 26, 60, 34, 13, 63.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 190, Jan. 23, 1868.
2, 5, 7, 19, 59, 63, 51, 21, 74, 69, 39, 72, 62, 40, 42.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 89, Jan. 23, 1868.
32, 69, 7, 70, 51, 63, 76, 61, 59, 45, 46, 15, 72.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 90, Jan. 23, 1868.
44, 68, 56, 12, 16, 9, 51, 40, 52, 34, [illegible], 65, 38.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

No. 546 Broadway.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., it was RESOLVED, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
SECRETARY—LIEUT. GEORGE B. BERGEN.
TREASURER—GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS:

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.

JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Whereas, The Supervisors of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, for permission to hold a Gift Festival; and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said Gift Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.

Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Gift Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Festival.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to the Fair and both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS;

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868.
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, before the audience, at the

PRESENTATION FAIR,

to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.			No.		
A	1 Present in Greenbacks	$100,000	53	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
1	1 Present in Greenbacks	30,000	54	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
2	1 Present in Greenbacks	30,000	55	1 Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
3	1 Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000	56	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
4	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000	57	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
5	1 Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000	58	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
6	1 Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000	59	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
7	1 Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000	60	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
8	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000	61	1 Single-Stone Ring	1,500
9	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000	62	1 Single-Stone Pin	1,500
10	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000	63	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
11	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000	64	1 Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
12	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600	65	1 Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
13	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000	66	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
14	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000	67	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
15	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,500	68	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
16	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	69	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
17	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000	70	1 Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
18	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	71	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
19	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000	72	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	600
20	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	73	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
21	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000	74	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
22	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000	75	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
23	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000	76	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
24	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	77	1 Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
25	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500	78	1 Emerald Knob	500
26	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500	79	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
27	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500	80	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
28	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500	81	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
29	1 Diamond Cross	3,000	82	1 Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
30	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000	83	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
31	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000	84	1 Gold Watch	300
32	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000	85	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
33	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000	86	1 Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
34	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000	87	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
35	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000	88	1 Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
36	1 Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000	89	1 Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
37	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000	90	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
38	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000	91	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
39	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000	92	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
40	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500	93	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
41	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500	94	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
42	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500	95	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
43	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500	96	1 Cameo Brooch	100
44	1 Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500	97	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	100
45	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500	98	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
46	1 Diamond Cross	2,500	99	1 Ladies' Gold Watch	[illegible]
47	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500	100	1 Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
48	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000	101	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
49	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000	102	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
50	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,800	103	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
51	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500	104	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
52	1 Diamond Cross	1,500	105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendid Illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
			1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
				Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at.........$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	50 tickets to one address	[illegible]
10 tickets to one address	9 00	100 tickets to one address	[illegible]
20 tickets to one address	17 50	200 tickets to one address	[illegible]

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, NO. 1,130 CHESTNUT-ST.